Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 26. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
1st February ..	Nankin ..	6853
8th " ..	Chakrata* ..	5682
15th " ..	Sardinia ..	6580
22nd " ..	Merkara ..	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available for passengers desiring to travel by the steamers sailing on the 15th and 22nd February will be allotted on the 31st January.

Passengers are requested to forward their priority certificates before that date to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application by the various Provincial Passage Committees.

All passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th February..	Dilwara ..	5278

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamer	
1919		
3rd February ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
7th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
9th " ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay.
6th " ..	A Steamer ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tosan Maru	T. Yamamoto	3856	2nd Jan.	5th Feb.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru	No. 2 S. Tanaka	3078	4th Feb.	1th Feb.
Shinryu Maru	G. Konaka	...	6th Feb.	16th Feb.
Taian Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	14th Feb.	24th Feb.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Yedmo Maru.	T. Kamiashi ..	29th Jan.	5th Feb.	Japan.
Eching Maru.	S. Saito ..	30th Jan	4th Feb	Japan.

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,00-
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,00-

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN.
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahrs	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID.UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street. Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25.000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medow Street.

SALE OF 100 BAGS CHINA SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on Thursday, the 30th January, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction.

By order of Aga Haji Mehedy Ispahany at his office at 144, Old Modi Bay Street, and on account and at the risk of Haji Ahmed Kazerani of Modi Street.

EX S.S. "CHAUSUNG."

100 bags China Sugar: A quality.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days from the day of sale.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CURRY ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1889 of 1918.

Ebrahim Hajee Fateh Mahomed ... Plaintiff.

vs.

Hajrabai and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. D. L. Vaidya and Mr. Thakoredas A. Ghandy the Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made therein on the 19th day of December, 1918, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises on the following day:—

CURRY ROAD PROPERTY.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,566.5 square yards or thereabouts together with the Chawls, stables or range of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Curry Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration, Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, 663, and 687, 689, and 759, and New No. 2C-12646, and New Survey No. 3A-2673, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 2414(1), 2414(2), 2414(3), and 2414(4), and Street Nos 4, 4A, 4B, 4C, and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Karim Mahomed, on or towards the North by the property of Shamji Madhavji, and on or towards the South by the Curry Road, and which said premises are in the possession of Mahomed Miya Hajee Ahmed Khandwani on behalf of Haji Abdulla Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani of the parties interested therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their Office in Church Gate Street, or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Defendants at their Office at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1919.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE BLACK ALPACCA AND 1 PACKAGE GOLCARD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jeraj Champsey and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Thucker Gokuldas Mulji, of Chowk:—

1 package black Alpacca of Giji, bigger width.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Bhanji Purshottam, of Memon Moholla:—

1 package Golcard.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Keshavji Jesang and on account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand:—

1 package 200 pairs Dhotees No. 6399, 8 to 9 yards.

2 packages each 200 pairs Dhotees No. 6399 10 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES SOCKS, 2 CASES SILK HANDKERCHIEVES AND 1 CASE WOOLLEN AND COTTON MIXED SINGLETS.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need and Co.:—

4 cases each 100 dozen pairs Socks.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji and Co., of Chakla Street:—

N C 522 P B—3741, 3758—2 cases each 40 doz. Silk Handkerchieves.

N C 512 P B—73—1 case 50 dozen Woollen and Cotton Mixed Singlets, size 28in., 30in., 32in., 34in., 36in.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS
SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!
Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."
INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
Refer to any Bank
25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR EX. S.S. "SHUSTER."

Under instructions from Messrs. Haji Sultanaly Shushtary and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Agn Mirza Mohamood Shirazi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st February, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort:—

500 bags of Egyptian Loaf Sugar (36 by 1.50 Killos) Marked "BEKHOR" and Ex. S.S. Shuster lying in Shed No. 5, Alexandra Docks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 3 days after the sale.

N.B.:—The goods can be inspected at Shed No. 5, Alexandra Docks.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON THURSDAY 30TH JANUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 23, New Marine Lines, very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture by Messrs. Daoji Kanki, comprising sliding table, handsome sideboards, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter panee door cupboard, meat safe, rich glass and porcelainware, dining room chairs, Tapestry and plush upholstered drawing room chesterfield suite palm stands, card table, plain top teapoys mirrored hatstand, Iron bedsteads chest of drawers, lady's writing table, panel door almyrahs, Iron baby's cot, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, baby's cradle, perambulator, Iron large bath, American Ice chest, Aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. C. A. CAVAZZANI, proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.-B.—The above furniture is recently purchased and made by Messrs. Daoji Kanji.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 COILS FLEXIBLE WIRE ROPES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Mazumdar Bros. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Taher Daruhhanawala and Co.:—

4 coils Crucible Flexible Steel galvanized wire ropes 6 strands, 12 wires each of 1,000 feet long of 1—1½—2—2½ inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Cash payments are received only during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. On Saturdays and Holidays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WONDERFUL NOVEL CLOCKS speaking and repeatedly calling hours and 4 like a Man, i.e., (half past ten). A visit will surprise you. On view at ARDESHIR J. WATCHMAKER, opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw, Hornby Road. 550

PREVENTIVE and Curative Homoeopathic Bio-chemic medicines for Cholera, Influenza, Plague, Typhoid and Malaria. Homoeopathic and Bio-chemic Self-Help Ans. 6; Electro-Homoeopathic Practical Guide, Rs. 2-8, Family Chest with Guide, Rs. 15. ROY & COMPANY, Homoeopathic Chemists, 18-20, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 546

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 901, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughe Road, Bombay. Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—COMPOUNDER. Excellent Salary. Extra Remuneration. Apply Dr. KAPADIA, 9, Nizam Street, Nulbazar. 511

WANTED—Three SCIENCE GRADUATES for analytical work, salary according to qualifications. Apply with certificates to ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 512

WANTED—A Hindu NURSE for a Native State, good salary. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 485B

WANTED—INDIAN MUSIC LADY TEACHER for a Native State. Apply Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 485A

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with Science, a Matric who can teach Drawing and a Gymnastic teacher for Dhandhuka High School. Apply sharp with testimonials stating pay and qualifications to MULJI PARBHUDAS LAVINGIA, Chairman School Board, Dhandhuka Municipality. 531

WANTED—A GRADUATE, to serve as tutor and companion to a young Kumar in the Moffussil. Applicant must be above 30 years of age, and have good references. Preference given to a Parsi. Initial salary Rs. 60 with good prospects. Board and lodging free. Apply Box No. 141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 502

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER, pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 by annual increments with free board and lodging. Security Rs. 500 required Bachelor, educated, energetic, honest man required. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram's Building, Market, between 5 to 7 p.m. 539

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two SURVEYORS, those having worked in Architects' Offices need only apply SIMON & MOTILAL, Times Building, Bombay. 565

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply O. C. LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL. 558

WANTED—Good TYPIST to do general work during office hours, Brahmin preferred. Apply Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 556

WANTED—An experienced or competent PERSIAN TEACHER, for a High School in Gujarat. Apply with testimonials, with salary expected to Box No. 140, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" 500

WANTED—A GENERAL ASSISTANT, Goan preferred. Apply with full particulars as to age and pay expected to the Manager, Restaurant-de-Pomburpa, 70, Bentick Street, Calcutta. 528

WANTED—Marathi Hindi COMPOSITORS, CASTERS, BINDERS, FOLDERS and MACHINEMEN for a Printing Press. Apply sharp personally SRI VENKATESHWAR PRESS, 7th Khetwady, Bombay. 549

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE as a Head Master for the R. D. English School, Mundra (Cutch), living comparatively cheap there, good climate. Apply VELJI LUKHAMSI, Dana Bunder, Bombay. 561

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced FIRST or SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Aden. A Hindoo or a Mahomedan preferred. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. A. and J. LALLJEE, 9, Green Street, Fort. 542

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES, to work, as farm Assistant and demonstrator, those with practical experience and knowing Gujarati should apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Bhavnagar. 526

WANTED—Three STENO-TYPISTS capable of recording the evidence of witnesses. Minimum speed 150 words a minute. Services required immediately for about two months. Applications, stating salary required, should be forwarded with copies of testimonials, to the SECRETARY, MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE, Delhi

REQUIRED—A PERSONAL ASSISTANT and STENO-TYPIST, who can take notes at 175 words per minute and attend camp and station work. Salary Rs. 150. Appointment will be under State Rules as regards security and other questions. Apply immediately with photographs (without which applications will not be considered) and copies of testimonials before the 10th February, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, His Highness Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar. 431

WANTED—A competent European DINING ROOM SUPERINTENDENT, to take charge of the Dining Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 400 with free board and quarters to a capable man. Please apply with copies of testimonials to the Assistant Secretary, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 478

WANTED.

WANTED by European young Lady PUPILS for private tuition. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 142, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 506

A PARSI YOUTH ready to go any foreign country or wants a financing partner to start silk business with China. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 560

WANTED—A small FLAT or half flat in or about Chowpatti, in a building occupied only by Pure Vegetarians, rent up to Rs. 100 per month. Apply LABHCHAND MOTICHAND & Co., Seth Premchand Roychand House, Champagali. 555

WANTED—One CHIEF AGENT and twelve CANVASSERS for Bomba to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Encyclopaedic Indian Directory on a consolidated monthly pay of Rs. 300 and 65 respectively. Must give a guaranteed business. Apply on or before the 15th February to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, 38, Hewett Road, Allahabad. 433

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BILLIARD AND DINING TABLE combined 6' by 3'. new cushions and in good condition. Apply D. CAWASJI and Co., Fort Street. 524

FOR SALE—A few COAL SHARES, paying 25 per cent. dividend every year. Purchaser participates in full profits of the current year only three months hence on year closing. Shares of Rs. 10 at Rs. 17-8-0. Apply to The INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. 466

FOR SALE—14, 18, 35 and 41 lbs. Rails with Sleepers, and double side steel tipping wagons, 18, 27 and 36 cubic feet capacity; Centrifugal Pumps, Oil Engines, Stone Crushers, Locomotive 2 feet gauge. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, Ltd., Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. 562

FOR SALE—One Lancashire BOILER, Ruston and Proctor 20 by 6 by 100 lbs. Pressure; one Tandem Compound Engine by Ruston and Proctor about 25 N. H. P. 11 ins. by 19 ins. stroke 28 ins., both the above are in very good condition. 18 Round Steel Bars 1½ ins. quite new. Apply J. RUSTOMJI, Lahore. 554

FOR SALE—1 Priestley OIL ENGINE 80 H.-P., almost new, 4 ROTARY OIL MILLS in good condition, 1 ALOE FIBRE EXTRACTOR, 2 New POWER LOOMS (Shorrocks); 1 New COUNTRY RICE HULLER capacity about 40 bags daily. For particulars and prices, etc., please apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 409

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

To relieve distress in famine stricken Districts of the Bombay Presidency—Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and West Khandesh

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to th Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKOREDAS Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer, 111 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED to the public concerned that the UNDERSIGNED has CEASED to be in the SERVICE by the RESIGNATION of his job from H. A. KHOKHAWALA & Co., Bombay, with effect from the 1st of January, 1919.

H. DAVID. 559

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, at 6-15 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1919.

By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

548

St. JOSEPH'S HOME AND NURSERY

REYNOLDS ROAD, AGRIPADA, BOMBAY.

THE DRAWING of the LUCKY BAG PRIZES will take place on the 1st of February, 1919, at the above Institute from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m.

There will also be a JUMBLE SALE on FRIDAY the 7th, SATURDAY, 8th of February.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES

TWENTY-FIVE GOVERNMENT AUSTRALIAN HORSES, belonging to the Remount Depot, Ahmednagar will be sold by Public Auction, by Ludha Ebraim and Co., East Street, Poona on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1919, at their Premises at 4 p.m. 522

NOTICE.

S. S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES" which left Liverpool on the 7th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 2nd February, 1919, with a general cargo and passengers. 536

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. SITARAM LAXMAN AND SON Contractors have REMOVED their office from 40, Medow Street to larger premises at 28, BANK STREET, Fort, Bombay, from this day.
27-1-1919. 517

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY to all the members of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association that every member should sell rice under control at the maximum selling price fixed and notified from time to time by the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay. Any members found selling such rice at higher price his name will be intimated to the said Officer and such merchant's name would be struck off the Members' Register of the Association.

This is the resolution passed at the meeting held this day.

For the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association,
HIRJI GHELLABHAI,
Joint Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 29th January, 1919. 567

WANTED.

OFFERS for a high class steel Cornish Boiler, in good condition, 20 ft. by 6 ft. having one flue 3 ft. dia. constructed to sustain a daily working pressure of 125 lbs. per square inch being tested by hydraulic pressure to 225 lbs. per square inch, capable of evaporating 2,200 lbs. of water per hour capable of drawing 110 indicated Horse Power, with engine consuming 20 lbs. of water per indicated Horse Power per hour.

The boiler was purchased in 1912 and has been used only for about three years. Apply before the 20th of February, 1919, to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 497

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from 1st February, 1919, the following will be the train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

ON WEEK DAYS.

471 DOWN.

	H. M.
Neral	D. 10 10
Matheran	A. 12 19

472 UP.

	H. M.
Matheran	D. 13 45
Neral	A. 15 18

ON SATURDAYS.

	471 DOWN H. M.	473 DOWN H. M.
Neral	D. 10 10	16 30
Matheran	A. 12 10	18 30

472 UP.

	H. M.
Matheran	D. 13 45
Neral	A. 15 15

ON MONDAYS.

471 DOWN.

	H. M.
Neral	D. 10 10
Matheran	A. 12 10

	470 UP H. M.	472 UP H. M.
Matheran	D. 8 0	13 45
Neral	A. 9 33	15 18

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 28th January, 1919. 557

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ABDULLA HAJI ALI MAHOMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazandari land or ground now formed into one entire piece, containing by admeasurement 125 2/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhanji Street, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 44, New No 252, Old Survey No. 3084, and New Survey No. 1383 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 652, 653 and Street Nos. 3 and 5 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Alibhai Raja and Moosabhai Raja, on or towards the West by Dhanji Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Tyaballi Ebrahimji Kachwalla and on or towards the South by a private passage.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1919.
SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 563

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. H. A. KHOKHAVALA AND COMPANY, have dispensed with the services of their Clerk, Mr. H. DAVID, from the 1st day of January, 1919, and that all persons are required not to deal with him in the name of our clients' firm or otherwise.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1919.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. H. A. Khokhavala and Co. 523

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI JUSAB HAJI AYUB, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a widower and merchant ..... Deceased.

HAJI ABDUL LATIF HAJI AYUB, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, the brother of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of January, 1919.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 564

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DONGAJI BHERAJI, late of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a money lender ..... Deceased.

BAI CHOGIBAI, widow of the said Dongaji Bheraji, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Bhicanchand Dongaji and Kanarmal Dongaji minors under the age of 18 years the sons of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of the minority of either of them. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Ag. Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

This 28th day of January, 1919.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL and KAIKHOSRO.
Petitioner's Attorneys. 565

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAROTTAMDAS PREMJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described, All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, with in 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, containing by admeasurement 210 4/9 shuare yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 132, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 3878, Street No. 195, all which premises are situate at Cavel Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the East partly by the property of Thacker Girdhar Ramjee and partly by a passage on the West by the property of R. M. Misquita, on the North partly by the stable belonging to Purshottam Vishram Mowji and partly by the property of Dhanji Ramji and on the South partly by the property bearing No. 196 and partly by the property bearing No. 204 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants

Dated this 29th day of January, 1919.
VACHHA & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys. 553

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HUSSONALLY SULLEMANJI, (the sole surviving executor of Lookmanji Sullemanji deceased) and AHMEDALLY LOOKMANJI, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the receipt hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, (if any), and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Samuel Street (formerly called Shamji Hasaji Street), outside the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 6/9 square yards or thereabonts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1279, New No. 7023, Old Survey No. 612 and New Survey No. 2229 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1626 and Street Nos. 54 88 and bounded on the East by the Samuel Street aforesaid on the West and North by the property formerly of Ludha Velji and now of Gulam Husein Alibhai and on the South by the property of Tejpal Ramji.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1919.
UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 553

AMUSEMENTS.

Your favourite Picture Palace
THE
MAJESTIC
Train Terminus, Girgaum
presents tonight and during the week the fourth instalment
OF THE MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
also a two-reel Comedy with
the famous Fatty
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

COMMENCING SATURDAY 8TH
THE HIGH SPEED UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
EDDIE POLO.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
Episodes 8th and 9th of the
THRILLING MYSTERY SERIAL
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
featuring the dainty
KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Together with a Full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
MOST POPULAR PICTURE BILL!
5-reel Super-Dramatic Metro Play:
"The Heart of a Painted Woman."
Showing a poor woman teaching a rich spendthrift the way to use his wealth for a befitting cause.
Featuring the most beautiful and talented star
MADAME OLGA PETROVA
SPLENDID SPECTACLE, SUPERB IDEAS, AND HIGH CULTURE.
EFFECTIVE ACTING BY METRO'S CLEVER ARTISTES
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2; Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

LOOK OUT FOR
THE GRAND ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION:
"THE DIVINE GIFT"

NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
A GREAT GALAXY OF NEWS
5 LATEST NUMBERS OF
PATHE GAZETTE
showing the most up to date incidents of the Armistice Day and after.

The House of Hate
featuring
MISS PEARL WHITE
15th & 16th Episodes.

NOTICE.
The Management regret to announce that owing to non-arrival of shipment they will be unable to show the balance of "The House of Hate" for a week or so.

LOOK OUT.
NEXT WEEK
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
in
"A Daughter of the West"
One of the latest and best of this charming young star.
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday, 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 4
Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family Should Have a Set
Order from:—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TWO MORE DAYS!
Once again a timely hint to you in case you are a "Slacker." The charming Pathe' Gold Rooster Drama.
"KICK IN"
(5 Parts—5,000 feet)
has just 48 hours' further run. It is a Story—nay, a screen Poem—narrating the tremendous influence of VIRTUE and LOVE over VICE and WEAKNESS.
Call in this evening at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Timings at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
PULL YOURSELF UP
for the startling sensational Life-Drama of a Million girls! Commencing next Saturday
Rex Beach's greatest story
"THE AUCTION BLOCK"
(8 parts—8000 feet)
A Photoplay brimful of thrilling scenes and tremendous punch—depicting the aggregate Maidenhood of the civilised world and the horrible temptations to which the girls of to-day are subjected in this life.
WE REPEAT—PULL YOURSELF UP!

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SURE SAFE UNFAILING REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED by

D. B. MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA OR DIARRHŒA DROPS.

A sure cure for Cholera and Diarrhœa. It does not produce nausea and is free from calomel, opium and all vegetable or mineral poisons. It is used everywhere with success.

Sold Everywhere

PRICE: Per Phial, Ans. 6 and Ans. 12.

A FEW EXTRACTS OUT OF THOUSANDS OF

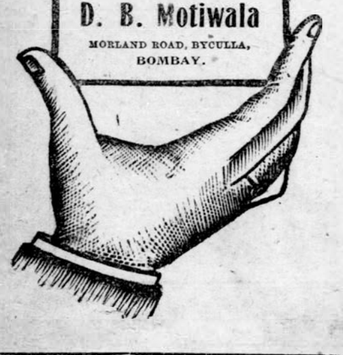
TESTIMONIALS.

1. Raoji Govind, Esqr., Sir-Karkun at Trombay, writes: "During the epidemic of Cholera which lately prevailed in Trombay I tried Motiwala's Diarrhœa Drops on men, women and children suffering from Diarrhœa and Cholera in all their different stages.....It enabled me to save 25 or 30 lives."

Sole Manufacturer:

D. B. Motiwala

MORLAND ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.



ACHES and PAINS

SOON VANISH UNDER BRISK RUBBING WITH ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot. Re. 1. 3 Pots. Rs. 2-10-0

POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

155, Juma Musjid, Market, No. 2 BOMBAY.

WAGNER ELECTRIC

Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The greatest producer of Single phase Motors in the World.

Sole Agent for whole of India:—

BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No. 4.

A large stock of Motors from ¼ to 50 H. P. Rectifiers and Electric instruments for immediate delivery.

D. C. Motors 1 to 25.

Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

For prices and particulars apply to

DAMANIA KHAMBATI & Co.

Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		1,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		--
" Sales of East Indian		--
" Imports		8,000
Mid. Americans spot		18.69
Egyptian F.G.F sakels		27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	24.57
	May	23.40
	July	22.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	24.85
	May	23.34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	18.16
Feb.	17.00
Mar.	15.79
April	14.65

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	17.82
Feb.	16.51
Mar.	15.36
April	14.17

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	27.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good		15.04
" " Fully Good		15.79
" " Fine		16.29
" No. 1 Oomra Good		17.07
" " Fully Good		17.82
" " Fine		18.32
" Broach Good		17.82
" " Fully Good		18.17
" " Fine		18.42

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	21,000
" to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York Mar.	23.30
" May	22.15
" July	21.25
Spot Cotton at New York	28.05
" Orleans	24.25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	23.75
" May	22.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	14½
Demand Bills	4.75.80
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 20th

Rentes 3%	62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	48 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	53½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3 %	61½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	25 97½

London, Jan. 21st

Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	53½
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	71½
Government Securities 3 %	61½
Ex: On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 20th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 %	£96½

* 90½ on Extinction option.

London, Jan. 21st

5½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95

* 99½ recovered on new 5 % issue.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan 20th.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds:
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

TALLOW

Tallow shipments from 27th January can be disposed of in United Kingdom without licenses.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold in Bags	510
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship in Bags	520
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	480
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	530
Torla Rapeseed in Bags	515
Linseed Argentine in Bags	500

Government prices fixed for shipment made after 31st January.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£93½
Yellow Metal	1
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25

Tone:—Firm. No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. Value	2/0½

Tone:—Dull.

London, Jan. 21st.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.
Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozpore usual bold in Bags	510
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	520
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	480
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship in Bags	530
Torla Rapeseed in Bags	515
Linseed Argentine in Bags	500

Government prices fixed for shipment made after 31st January.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£102
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£91½
Yell w Metal Pence	1½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal Sellers	23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Sellers	25

Tone.—Firm, No business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar. Paid	2/0½

Tone:—Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 563 for fully good broach, April-May, and after touching Rs. 558 improved to Rs. 565. The rate then advanced to Rs. 567 and declined to Rs. 563, and fluctuated for some time between Rs. 563 and Rs. 565. At 4 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 564½, and the bazaar closed at this price. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 563 and advanced to Rs. 567 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues dull. There is little demand anywhere.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	564
Fully Good Bengal	March	443
Fine Oomras	"	508

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS 29TH JANUARY, 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	585
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	443
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	--
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	"	507

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	460	450	435	429	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	453	443	428	413	"
M.G. Khandesh	...	499	484	468	"
M.G. Oomra No 3	519	509	494	...	"
M.G. Oomra No 4	--	499	484	469	"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 28th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	18 198 bales.
Wheat	14,864 Qrtrs.
Linseed	6,302 "
Rape, etc.	491 "
Gingellyseed	1,786 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	4,533 "
Castorseed	3,473 "
Rice	211,705 "
Myrabollams	5,412 "
Cottonseed	10,810 "
Mowrassed	298 "
Gram	6,609 "
Jowar	655 "
Maize	86 "
Barley	Nil "

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 29th

Rate per 1-8.

	Rs	as.	p.
Davids No. 10	1	1	0
Shapurji No. 10	1	0	6
Simplex No. 10	1	0	6
Curimbhais No. 12½	1	0	9
Light Houses No. 6½	0	14	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 29th

Market Rates.

	Rs	as.	p.
Bank Telegraphic	1	5	15½
Bank Demand	1	6	1
Bank Acceptance 2 m/s	1	6	5½
Fcs. Demand			193½
American Dollars			270½
Hongkong			218½
Shanghai			338
Japan			145½
Singapore			157

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Re. 29-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-12.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 338.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98-12.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 83.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 City Improvement Trust long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak at the opening but improved and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,040, Swan 582½, Simplex 680, Shahpurji 121½, Pearls 530, Madhowji 2,055, Luxmi Cotton 1,780, Kohinoor 1,190, Currimbhoy 330, Kastoorchand 1,040, Ind. Bleaching 163½, Finlay 472½, Fazulbhoy 702½, David 600, Crescent 215, Colaba 1,520, Century 397½, Nagpur 2,270, Bombay Cotton 605, Bombay Dyeing 1,395, Bundi 26, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,360, Tata New Defd 415 p., Tata Old Defd. 1,092½, Tata Ord. 232½, Shivrajpur 38½, Alcocks 850, Bombay, Burma 830, Bombay Tramway 487½, Bombay Steam 336-4, Tata Hydro. 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,040, Swan 577½, Simplex 685, Shahpurji 121-4, Pearls 530, Madhowji 2,065, Luxmi Cotton 1,710, Kohinoor 1,190, Currimbhoy 330, Kastoorchand 1,040, Ind. Bleaching 162½, Finaly 472½, Fazulbhoy 705, David 600 Crescent 215, Colaba 1,520, Century 397½, Nagpur 2,270, Bombay Cotton 605, Bombay Dyeing 1,390, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,360, Tata New Defd. 410, Tata Old Defd. 1,095, Tata Ord. 232½, Shivrajpur 39, Alcocks 850, Bombay Burma 830, Bombay Tramway 485, Bombay Steam 332-8, Tata Hydro 1,180.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY, 28.

S.S. Banca—Phillips—Rangoon, January, 19.
January, 29.
S. S. Lhasa—Tury—Karachi, January 27.
S. S. Yerimo Maru—Kamiashi—Marseilles, January, 2nd.

DEPARTURES.

January, 29th.

S.S. Padank—Toole—Calicut.

S.S. Banca:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Banca 5,995 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon, which port she left on 19th instant, with a Cargo of rice.

S.S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. J. Tury, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on 27th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Yerimo Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha's steamer Yerimo Maru, 2,259 tons, Captain T. Kamiashi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles via, Djibonti, which port she left on 2nd instant, with a general cargo.

S.S. Padank:—The steamer Padank, 531 tons, Captain F. J. Toole, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calicut, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 29th January, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
D & E Tosa Maru	2563	Kobe	N F		N Y Kaisha
G Lanka	958	N F	N F		D R I M
H Yuman	1208	China	10-2-19		W & A Graham & Co
M Gregory Apcar	2961	N F	N F		M M & Co
HARBOUR WALL.					
Indravati	513	N F	N F		B S N Co
Irrawadi	634	N F	N F		B S N Co
Mahanadi	549	N F	N F		B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Crosby Hall	2597	N York	2-2-19		W & A Graham & Co
2 Sutton Hall	2870	N F	N F		J Finlay & Co
5 Bahrein	1403	Suez	30-1-19		T Morrison & Co
6 Moora	3168	London	31-1-19		M M & Co
8 Clan Macbean	2903	N F	N F		J Finlay & Co
9 Qaeda's	4944	Rangoon	N F		M M & Co
15 Cracow Maru No. 3	3257	--	N F		H S Shustary & Co
16 Shushtar	1718	--	Suez		P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.					
1 Barala	1809	Busra	N F		B I S N Co
2 Ermpura	3198	Suez	29-1-19		M M & Co
3 Loyalty	3332	N F	N F		T S Shapoorji
4 Heremlin	1376	N F	N F		D R I M
5 City of Sparta	3493	N F	N F		D R I M
7 Banca	3794	N F	6-2-19		B I S N Co
10 Edward Bary	1125	N F	N F		D R I M
11 Nankin	6853	London	31-1-19		M M & Co
12 City of Baroda	3305	Liverpool	N F		K Nixon & Co
13 Cheking	1313	Aden	N F		W & A Graham & Co
14 Kepong	1322	Busrah	N F		D R I M
15 Margaret Haney	803	N F	N F		D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.					
Jeddah	2923	N F	N F		T Morrison & Co
Hwahlim	1115	N F	16-1-19		D R I M
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
Khosron	3780	10 days	8-2-19		T Morrison & Co
Chakdina	3033	3 days	1-2-19		B I S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 29.

S. S. Crossby Hall for New York:—90 cwts. gum tragakanth, M. Jaferbhoy; 67½ cwts. euphorbia, 70 cwts. gum myrrh, E. Nowroji and Co.

S. S. City of Baroda for Liverpool:—65 bales cotton raw, John Bruce Sons and Co.

S. S. Nankin for London:—3,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Sutton Hall for Hull:—3,000 cwts. linseed (bold), Messrs. Ralli Bros.

S. S. Kingsmere for Marseilles:—6,000 cwts. mustard seed, 102 bales waste silk, 1,897½ cwts. coffee, Volkart Bros.; 4,500 cwts. peas Indian, 10,000 cwts. lentils Indian, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 96¼ Colombo roots, E. Nowroji and Co.; 224 bales tinnevelly cotton, 559 bales combodia cotton, 400 bales Bengal cotton, 800 bales Oomra cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Yerimo Maru for Kobe:—290 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,200 bales raw cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw, H. Surjimal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Messrs. G. Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Somabhai Nathoobhai and Co.

S. S. Yerimo Maru for Yokkaichi:—1,100 bales raw cotton, The M. Bussan Kaisha; 1,010 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S. S. Yerimo Maru for Yokonama:—900 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushi Kaisha.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Yokohama:—210 cwts. casein, Overseas Trading Co.

S. S. Tosan Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 67 cwts. sodum sulphade, R. Jeevandass and Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 28.

S. S. Clan Lindsay from Liverpool, Agents Finlay and Co.:—1 cask earthenware, 5 cases tiles, 200 double dairy salt, 31 drums caustic soda, 5 cases glass, 10 cases plate glass, 242 boxes window glasses, 1 case handkerchiefs, 3 cases cottons, 5 cases cotton nets, 3 cases laces, 3 cases cotton piece-goods, 43 cases yarn, 7 cases wood shutters, 4 bales worsted coating, 12 bales woollen trusses, 6 bales woollen piece-goods, 3 trusses woollen cotton belting, 31 skel cases stationary.

S. S. Mandala from London, Agents M. M. and Co.:—1 case soap boxes, 3 cases medicines.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 29th.

Total up-to-date.

	Rs.		Rs.
War Bonds			
Cash Certificates	666-8	"	8,17,702-8
Total ..	666-8		8,17,702-8

An Associated Press message says that an Urdu daily, named "Akhawat," to represent Muslim Views with emphasis but moderation will be started at Allahabad from the beginning of the next month.

The Benares Hindu University chemical laboratory is training local workmen to manufacture glass tubing and flasks etc., out of broken glass.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

1605.18—Bhai K and G. Ishwarlal Manecklal Vakil v Chandulal Keshavlal Shah.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

1846-18—Mulji and Tha.. Harilal Narotamdas v Messrs Jivraj Takersey a firm, Motichand and D, Part Heard 28-1-19

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1610.18—Motichand and D. Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Messrs. Mahomed Taki Ali Mahomed Sherazi a firm, Shamrao M and H. Part Heard 23-1-19.

LONG CAUSES.

1059.16—Mathu J and M, Gangadhar Keshowram v Gopaldas Gordhandas, Payne and Co.

20-17—Vachha and Co, Messrs. Daluram Mangalchand a firm v Tricumdas Lalji, Dikshit M and K.

721-17—Bhimji and Co, Bai Bhikibai widow and anr v Girdharlal Jadavnath Budwar a firm, Payne and Co.

1383-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Merwanji Dhunjibhai Sukhia and ors v Virbaiji widow and ors, Vachha and Co.

652-18—Hiralal Th and Co, Ratansey Doongersey v Bhawanishanker Parashram and ors, D J Mantri.

1089-16—Motichand and D, Abdulla Gulam Husein v Amoobai widow and ors, Mulji and Th.

1142-16—Messrs and S. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer v Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co.

1453-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Ghelabhai v Bai Poorbai widow and anr, Captain and V. Malvi M R and Co.

1125-17—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co a firm v Chaturbhuj Ganesh a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

860-18—Shamrao M and H, Chimanlal Lallobhai v Wadia Chinoy and Co a firm.

647-18—Mulla and Mulla, Kayum Dawoodbhai Jafferji v Abdul Husein Dawoodbhai Jafferji and ors, Mulla and M, Purmanand and Co.

657-18—Malvi M R and Co, Pragji Velji and anr v Jiwanram Mody a firm and anr.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1293-17—Mulla and M, Messrs Fardunji Khurshedji Mody and Sons a firm v Messrs Jamshedji Jehangir and Son a firm, Dubash and Co, Part Heard.

1299-17—Mulla and M, Khemraj Shrikissondas v Purshotam alias Nathu Wishwanath Londe.

ADJOURNED PETITION.

In Re Suit 1149-18—Re Ind Arb Act IX of 1899—Edg G W & Co, Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm Petr v Tribhowandas Narotamdas a firm Respdts, Moti and D.

LONG CAUSES.

509-17—Wadia G & Co, David Sassoon & Co Ld v Hirjee Vargang and ors, N C Dalal

184.18—Vachha & Co, Jainarayan Nayarmal v Bhagwandas Gordhandas a firm, Mer K & Co.

292-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabboy Kalianji v Kavasjee Temulji a firm, Merwanji K & Co, For Postponement

SHORT CAUSE.

1369-18—Dapt F & D, M Nagarshett Sons a firm v Jethabhai Nursey, Ard H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

301-18—Kanga and S, Wamanrao Dadaji Rane and anr v Keshowlal Devshanker Acharya.

334.18—Tyabji D & Co, Moolramanujdas Guru Ramkisondasji v Tyabally Mahomedally and ors, Payne and Co.

1211-17—Mer K & Co, Nandlal Birdhichand v Kaniram Chandanmal a firm, Edg G W & Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1928-18—Little and Co, Fatehally Abdul Kayum v Dhanpatrai Bapubhai Parekh, Khandvalla and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

58-18—Malvi M R & Co, Ganeshmal Chhoturam and ors v Lachminarayan Jethmal, Madu K & Co.

1032.17—Motichand and D, Messrs Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Messrs Ramram Kissonlal a firm, Edg G W & Co.

480-16—Shroff and D, Fatmabai widow and anr v Hajibhoy Nensey and anr, Matu J & M.

1446-17—Rustomji & G, Mahadeo Deoram Rao, v Saheb Jayaram Mantri and ors, Janardhan, D J Mantri.

724-18—The P & P, Bai Gangabai widow v Dama Anand and ors, Mehta D & L.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, (Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 25th Jan. 1919.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th Jan. 1919.	26,23,800	3,72,92,923
G.I.P. Rly	74,500	12,57,041
A.D.C. Rly	4,500	56,205
B.K. Rly	7,000	87,787
C.B. Rly	--	--
Total	27,09,800	3,86,85,956
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th Jan. 1918	26,32,745	3,61,64,842
G.I.P. Rly	70,025	10,57,940
A.D.C. Rly	3,071	48,788
B.K. Rly	7,272	88,434
C.B. Rly	--	--
Total	27,15,013	3,73,59,972
Inc. G.I.P. Rly	—5,945	+1 18 681
or A.D.C Rly	+3 575	+1,99 101
Dec. B.K. Rly	+1,428	+9 436
C.B. Rly	—272	—627

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th Jan. 1919	21,700	2,93,257
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th Jan. 1918	14,496	2,26,316
Increase or Decrease	+8,704	+66,941

Bhosi Saraswati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs	Total to date. Rs
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th Jan. 1919	2,900	33,810
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th Jan. 1918	1,459	24,369
Increase or Decrease	+1,451	+9,441

Peshore Jammu Railway (Peshore Shoraurai Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 25th Jan 1919	2,200	21 442
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th Jan 1918	--	--
Increase or Decrease.	--	--

Note-Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Nov 191-

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THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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Estd. 1830.

TREACHER'S WELL-KNOWN

	Rs.
Special Liquer Brandy..	8-8-0 bot.
Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea	2-8-0 lb.
Watson's No. 10 Whisky	5-4-0 bot.
Supari Tooth Paste ..	0-14-0

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

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		Rs.	As.
(1)	Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols.	15	0
(2)	Mysteries of London, 13 vols.	7	0
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(4)	Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	0
(5)	Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	3	0
(6)	Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4
(7)	Rye House Plot in 4 vols.	3	0
(8)	May Middleton in 2 vols.	1	8
(9)	Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols.	2	4
(10)	Seamstress in 2 vols	1	8
(11)	Coral Island in 4 vols.	3	0
(12)	Empress Eugene's Boudoir in 3 vols.	2	4
(13)	Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete	0	10
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(15)	Master Timothy's Book Case in 8 vols	1	12

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT, MADRAS.

FISH OIL PURE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

TAYEBALLY ALLIBHAI & Co.

Sivri, Colaba,

BOMBAY Post No. 19

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

PROGRESS IN 1917-18.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government Resolution on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1917-18 has been issued:—

During the year under review there was a very substantial increase of nearly 300 in the number of public and private educational institutions in the Presidency of Bombay, the figures at the close of the year standing at 13,543, which is, however, less by 39 than that of 1915-16. The increase in the attendance was less pronounced and the number of pupils attending these institutions fell very considerably short of the numbers during the two previous years. This result was due to the presence in a very virulent form of plague, which claimed many victims among the children and teachers in the Gujarat districts. Financially, the development of education on the definite lines of progress already laid down by Government was still crippled by the necessity for the observance of the strictest economy in all branches of the administration in the fourth year of the war, but some of the restrictions previously placed upon educational expenditure were relaxed and it was found possible to increase the total expenditure by 8½ lakhs of rupees. An anaual Imperial grant of 2½ lakhs was received and chiefly devoted to the purpose of raising the pay of teachers both trained and untrained. The total provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 79 lakhs, of which Rs. 36½ lakhs were spent on primary schools, while expenditure from municipal and local funds showed a slight increase.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the year in the sphere of university education was the final establishment of a Joint Board for the control of a single school leaving examination in place of the existing matriculation and school final examinations, which was described in the Government Resolution issued last year upon the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the quinquennium ending 1916-17. The Governor-in-Council is confident that this scheme will not only provide a solution of some of the most difficult problems of secondary education that have recently arisen but will also unite together the University and the Educational Department by a bond of co-operation and common service. Another interesting event was the creation of a Bombay University Company of the Indian Defence Force, which reached a total strength of 257. The chief feature of the college year was the opening by Sir Mahadev Chaubal, late member in charge of the Educational portfolio in the Government of Bombay, of the Karnatak College at Dharwar, which supplies a long felt want in the Karnatak and which has already shown the promise of a bright and successful future. In spite of the fact that there was a slight falling off in the number of college students, owing to the plague in Gujarat, there is strong evidence that the demand for higher education is in excess of the available accommodation and Government have recently appointed a committee to inquire into the whole question of providing additional facilities for education in the Government Arts Colleges by means of increasing accommodation in existing colleges and opening new colleges in suitable areas. The development of the tutorial system which has now been introduced in some form or other into nearly every college is a matter to which the Governor-in-Council attaches very great importance. He does not regard this system, which forms so fundamental a part of university education in the older English universities, as an insidious method of forcing backward students through their schools but as a means for establishing a personal relationship between student and teacher and infusing the true scholastic spirit into the dry bones of the lecture hall.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Progress in secondary education was steadily maintained throughout the year, which, however, presented no marked features. The most pressing need is a greatly increased supply of trained teachers without whom it is impossible to expect the highest degree of efficiency to be reached. This question, which has for some time been engaging the attention of Government, has been retarded by the untimely death of Mr. Nelson Fraser, but the Governor in Council hopes to be able in the near future to give effect to a scheme for a substantial increase in the output of trained teachers. The Governor in Council is pleased to observe the favourable reports on the discipline of pupils in those schools in which the "scout" and other similar systems have been introduced. The extension of the scout system into fresh schools is now under the consideration of Government. Satisfactory also on the whole are the results reported from the system of hostels, which are now attached to most Government high schools, but it is a matter of regret that in certain parts of the presidency full advantage is not yet taken of the facilities that are offered. While recognising that hostel life imposes a heavier financial burden upon the parents and guardians of boys than does residence at home, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the advantages of discipline, comradeship and broadmindedness that are fostered by the hostel system should outweigh mere financial considerations and induce parents and guardians to make the necessary sacrifice.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Less progress than had been hoped was made in the very important subject of physical training. A scheme had been prepared for the appointment of a half-time Director of physical training but owing to the participation in the war of America, from where it had been proposed to obtain the Director, it was found necessary to postpone its introduction. Now that the war is virtually over and a partial demobilisation may be expected at an early date, there should be little difficulty in obtaining a suitable man either from England or America. The improvement of the physique of school children is a matter to which Government attach very considerable importance and with this object in view they have prepared a scheme for the medical inspection of all pupils in secondary schools. This scheme also has been temporarily postponed on account of the war, but it is gratifying to note that several leading schools of the Central Division have already anticipated Government action in the matter and taken steps to arrange for a medical inspection on their own behalf.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

During the year under review it was found possible to renew the annual provincial provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for the expansion of primary education, which had been suspended for three years in consequence of the war, with the result that there was a net increase of over 300 in the number of primary schools for boys. There are, however, still many fairly densely populated areas where no facilities for primary education exist. To remedy this deficiency Government propose to take steps to open primary schools first in every village of over one thousand inhabitants and subsequently in every village containing more than five hundred inhabitants. Partial relief was given during the year to vernacular school teachers by raising the minimum pay of untrained teachers from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 and that of untrained headmasters from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12. Since the close of the year, however, a further progress has been made in the direction of giving these low paid Government servants a living wage and their and their minimum pay has been increased respectively, to Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 at a total cost of over Rs. 4½ lakhs. While Government are fully alive to the necessity of recognising the claims of these teachers to receive a wage on which they can support themselves in comparative comfort, they are strongly averse from employing untrained men when they can obtain trained men. It is the intention therefore of Government to establish a training school in every district of the presidency and Sind with the object of gradually replacing every untrained teacher by a man who has undergone at least one year's instruction at one of these schools. During the current year four of these new schools are being opened. Probably the most notable event in the course of the year 1917-18 was the passing of the Honourable Mr. Patel's bill for the introduction of free and compulsory education into municipal areas, a measure which has won universal approval and is being imitated in other provincial administrations. Several of the more progressive municipalities have already expressed their intention of availing themselves of the provisions of the Act and of their willingness to levy additional taxation for the purpose. Rules under the Act have now been framed by Government and it is anticipated that full advantage will be taken in the ensuing year of the decision of Government to contribute one-half of the extra cost involved by the application of the provisions of the Act to many of the more important municipal areas.

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

There was very little progress made during the year in the sphere of technical and industrial education. With the exception of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute no private institution has made very much headway in this direction. The work of the Committee of Direction was still hampered by the lack of a permanent inspection staff, whose appointment has not been possible hitherto on account of the war. The number of students in the Government Law School, however, continued to grow and it was found necessary to limit the number of students in each class, to increase the number of classes and to raise the number of professors from 6 to 10. The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics again attracted a larger number of students than could be accommodated and steps had to be taken to limit the number of admissions to 70 and to require candidates to undergo an entrance examination.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Governor in Council has gratification in recording a substantial increase in the number both of girls' schools and of pupils attending them with a corresponding increase of expenditure. The question of offering greater facilities for the secondary education of girls has recently been occupying the attention of Government and it is hoped that in the ensuing year it will be found possible to provide more accommodation either in the form of separate schools or in the shape of special classes attached to existing high schools for boys. A feature of the year under review was the development of physical training among girls with the valuable assistance of the Young Women's Christian Association. No less than 65 teachers are now undergoing a course of physical training in special classes and it is satisfactory to note that favourable progress is reported. This is an ancillary branch of female education to which very great importance is attached by Government and with the object of still further encouraging it they propose to appoint Mrs. Mead, wife of Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, in an honorary capacity as organiser of a department of physical training for girls in this presidency. The Governor in Council has read with interest the Director of Public Instruction's remarks on the question of the inspecting staff of girls' schools, which has been strengthened in the course of the year. In his opinion there is much to be said in favour of a distribution of inspection on a territorial rather than, as at present, on a linguistic basis. The Director of Public Instruction should therefore be asked to submit proposals for reorganisation of the female inspecting staff accordingly. The Governor in Council takes this opportunity of paying a tribute to the notable work carried on by the Seva Sadan Society and Mrs. Nikambe's institution in advancing the cause of women's education in the presidency of Bombay.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Progress continued to be made in the development of education among Mahomedans and it is a matter of gratification to find that the ratio of Mahomedans to other students at the various educational institutions is now little less than the ratio of Mahomedan to other residents in the presidency. Undoubtedly the most interesting event of the year from the popular point of view was the decision arrived at by Government on the much debated question of the medium of instruction in Urdu schools, the salient features of which were described in the resolution of Government on the last quinquennial review of the Director of Public Instruction. The decision now reached is to give the Mahomedan community in every area the option of having their children taught through the medium of Urdu or the local vernacular, with the local vernacular or Urdu, as the case may be, as a compulsory second language. This decision has been warmly welcomed by the Mahomedan community throughout the presidency and it is believed that it will provide a permanent solution of the vexed question of the medium of instruction. Another important event was the impulse given to the development of Mahomedan education in the province of Sind by recurring allotment by Government of one lakh of rupees towards carrying into effect some of the recommendations made by the special committee appointed to consider this question. The grant will be chiefly devoted to a comprehensive scheme for giving scholarships to deserving boys from the date of their admission into the lowest standard of the middle school to the date on which they complete their fourth year of study at an Arts College and to the strengthening of the Mulla schools, the important part played by which in the education of Mahomedan boys in Sind is demonstrated by the fact that they have increased in number by 80 per cent. and in attendance by over 90 per cent. within the last two years.

ADMINISTRATION.

In conclusion the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the very efficient manner in which the officers of the Educational service have carried on the administration of this most important department throughout the year in spite of a very serious depletion of staff on account of death, retirement and employment on military service. The heaviest loss sustained by the department was in the death of Mr. Nelson Fraser, to whose untiring zeal and devotion to duty the success of the Secondary Training College was due. The premature retirement of Mr. P. C. Wren, whose health has been ruined on active service in the war, and the retirement of Mr. Cecil Burns on the completion of his service have also been serious losses to the department at a time when so many experienced officers were employed on military duty. The thanks of Government are therefore in no small measure due not only to the Honourable Mr. Covernton, whose first year of administration as Director of Public Instruction has been marked by substantial progress in the direction of the extension of primary education and the improvement in the pay and prospects of the subordinate teaching staff, and to those officers of the Indian Educational Service who had in many cases additional duties to perform owing to the loss of their colleagues, but also to the Provincial Educational Service for the loyal cooperation of its members in the efficient administration of the department and the satisfactory manner in which it supplied recruits to fill the gaps created in the sister service.

PRIORITY PASSAGE CERTIFICATES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

It is notified that priority passage certificates will be dealt with in the companies' offices strictly according to classes and subclasses as follows:—(a) most urgent, (b) urgent, (c) less urgent, each of the classes being subdivided into (1) reasons of health, (2) Government requirements, (3) family affairs, (4) business reasons and (5) education and priority will be allowed in the order named above. That is to say all persons with a (1) certificates have the first claim, those with a (2) certificates come next, then a (3), a (4), a (5), and similarly with the series b (1) to (5) and c (1) to (5). Passage Committees have been instructed to classify as (a) not more than 25 to 30 per cent. of the total number of applications and to apply the same proportion to (b) certificates, thus leaving 40 to 50 per cent. to be classed as (c). Where some of the applicants within a certain sub-class are entitled to passages in a particular ship but sufficient berths are not available for all the applicants in that sub-class, the companies have been requested, so far as possible, to allot the available berths with due regard to the claims of the different provinces.

THE RISING SUN.

With reference to the letter of a correspondent who, in the "Australasian," contended that the sun and moon appeared larger when on the horizon than when at the zenith, Dr. J. M. Baldwin, acting Government Astronomer, writes:—"The angular diameter of the sun or of the moon is actually larger when in the zenith than when on the horizon, since when in the zenith the observer is nearer to the object by the radius of the earth. This augmentation of the sun's angular diameter is very small (about 1 part in 12,000), but is quite easily measurable for the moon (about 1 part in 60). A further diminution near the horizon, particularly of the vertical diameter, is due to the refraction of the earth's atmosphere. That the sun and the moon seem to be larger when near the horizon is a well known optical illusion, but it is altogether an illusion."

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AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public of this country are already aware of the civil proceedings I have instituted against Mr. J. C. Stodart, I.C.S., the then Sub-Collector, Negapatam and the present Acting Collector of South Arcot, in the principal district munsiff's Court, Tiruvalur, for damages, for the use of defamatory language towards me at a public meeting of the Tiruvalur Municipal Council, held on the 7th February, 1917, whether I had been as a representative of some of the Madras dailies to report the proceedings to the press. The Defendant has completely denied the allegations contained in the plaint, and as the matter is still *sub judice*, the full facts of the case cannot be commented upon at present. The suit itself which was instituted in April, 1917, is dragging on all these days for some reason or other, and I need not refer here in detail how greatly this action would have cost a poor man like myself, especially in these days of costly litigation. I therefore appeal to the generosity of the patriotic and public-spirited citizens of this country to contribute their mite for the proper conduct of the suit. Contributions, however small, may be sent to the undermentioned address.—Yours, etc.,

R. KRISHNAMACHARI,

Sub-Editor, The "Swethesamitran" Madras.

Madras, Jan. 27.

MEDICAL STUDENTS AND CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In answer to a petition from his students to close the college during the present epidemic, the Principal of the Grand Medical College is reported, after granting the request, to have remarked with his natural good humour, that it was not very graceful for medical students to run away out of fear of cholera. The students of India are peculiarly shy in making any remarks which seem to contradict their superiors.

I am quite sure the students in their hearts were cursing the circumstances which placed them in a position where they could not rely upon the purity of their food supply from untidy—I would not add rapacious—*Bhattjis*.

During the last epidemic we all remember with gratitude the help which the students of the Grant Medical College rendered to the city. Then of course it was not a question of food-supply but of personal cleanliness and certain personal precautions which they could themselves manage. Now everything depends on the purity of food supply over which they have very little control and considering the high prices now reigning they fear adulteration.

This, I should believe, was the chief reason why the petition was presented by the students so as to enable the upcountry students who could not arrange for a trustworthy food supply to escape without any prejudice to their studies. I trust that there were students who have signed the petition but do not intend to go and will work in the hospital and will extend a helping hand to any society that may organise an epidemic relief, because they can depend upon their home supply of food.—Yours, etc.,

BRIJ MOHAN, L.M.E.,
Engineer.

Shroff Buildings,
Mazagaon, Jan. 29.

THE ECONOMIC DISTRESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whilst the poorer people of Bombay, Gujarat and Kathiawar are underfed, and in some parts starved, for want of Bajri and Jawari, there are large quantities of these grain obtainable here and in the U. P. One fails to understand the reason of Government prohibition of exporting these foodstuffs to Bombay. I have seen some merchants here, and understand from them, that Bajri and Jawari have always been exported to Bombay; that large stocks of these are available; and that rates thereof have gone down owing to Government prohibition. This goes to show, that the supply of these grains is not short of demand; and judicious export is permissible even now. It is therefore the clear duty of Government to publish, without delay, full statistics justifying their action in holding up these grains, to appoint a committee of merchants and officials to investigate and report on the requirements and resources of the various provinces, and meanwhile to release even limited quantities of Bajri and Jawari for Bombay Presidency. That will greatly ease the present situation. May I request the non-official members of the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils to take up this matter, officially and demi-officially, with the Government and to urge for an early solution of the present strain on the masses? Meanwhile, prudence, patriotism and philanthropy demand, that feasting should be curtailed, wastage be checked, savings be effected and assistance be rendered to our less fortunate brethren in Bombay, Gujarat and Kathiawar, who are underfed and underclothed at present, and also to the dumb cattle that are dying in considerable numbers. I hope, Sir, that this appeal will receive your due support.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Delhi, Jan. 27.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Lectures on "First Aid to the injured" under the auspices of the "First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood," will commence from Sunday, the 2nd February, by Captain Jos. Alban D'Souza, at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools opposite the General Post Office.

The course consists of a series of about eight lectures, illustrated with skeleton, lantern slides, charts, diagrams, etc., on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous systems, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning, etc., one hour every Sunday only from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. (S.T.). No fees are charged. Those who intend joining this class, lasting for two months, must see Mr. D. N. Marker, Honorary Secretary and Superintendent on Sunday the 2nd February at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

GERMAN COLONIES DISCUSSED.

...LSON ADVOCATES INTER-NATIONALISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 29.

A telegram to "The Times" dated the 27th says the British Dominions' delegates were warned that their presence might be required during the discussion on German colonies, but the morning passed without their receiving an invitation. The proceedings this morning were taken up with the Eastern European questions.

The Powers this afternoon discussed the German colonies, when the Chinese Foreign Minister attended. The general question of German colonies has made great progress towards agreement and it is clear that there will be no great cause for difference of opinion here. The unconditional right of South Africa to retain possession of German Southwest Africa is admitted and German East Africa will probably be handed over to Britain as a mandatory of the League of Nations.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

A telegram from Paris to the "Daily Chronicle" dated the 27th says at to-day's colonial discussion President Wilson advocated internationalisation of German colonies. The correspondent believes that the British Imperial Cabinet meets to-night to consider the reply to his case. The British attitude is liberal and throughout the discussion the principle of supervision by the future Council of the League of Nations will not be lost sight of.

The "Daily Mail's" Paris correspondent says Mr. Hughes, General Botha and two Chinese delegates were invited to join the discussion of the great Powers regarding the disposal of colonies in which they are interested. The British do not object to President Wilson's plan for internationalisation as regards German East Africa, Togoland and Cameroons, though the French and Portuguese do not acquiesce. American opinion in Paris is that if President Wilson returns to the United States after agreeing to the cession of Caroline and Marshall islands to Japan he will lose all votes in the Middle West and Far West. The whole voice of the British Empire at the Conference supports Australian, New Zealand and South African claims and is also agreed regarding the Japanese retention of Caroline and Marshall Islands and to equatorial delimitation.

The Great Power propose to settle the matter of German colonies without reference to commissions or plenary Conference.

PEACE CONFERENCE COSIDERS VARIOUS CLAIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Jan. 29.

PARIS.—The question of German colonies in Africa was discussed at this afternoon's sitting of the Supreme Council. The Chinese delegates were specially summoned to discuss China's interests. Mr. Hughes and General Botha submitted the claims of their respective dominions, namely New Guinea for Australia, Samoa for New Zealand and South-west Africa for the Union of South Africa.

The question of the future fate of South-west Africa, Togoland and the Cameroons was discussed. President Wilson explained his own personal theory for the settlement of colonial questions, according to which the League of Nations would entrust the administration of these territories to mandatory states.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

FURTHER MEETINGS OF DELEGATES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Jan. 29.

A communique from Paris says:—Representatives of the five Great Powers met twice to-day and exchanged views on the German Colonies in the Far East, Pacific and Africa. Dominions representatives were present at both sessions. Representatives of China attended in the morning and Marquis Salvago Raggi in the afternoon.

Delegates of Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China were heard in the morning, while in the afternoon M. Henri Simon, French Minister of Colonies, explained the views of his department on colonial questions. The fundamental principles of the League of Nations and their application were also considered.

Mr. Barnes continued his meeting with prominent Trade Unionists and Dominion representatives and hopes to issue a communique to-morrow, when it is believed that the object of the meeting will be nearing completion.

MEETING OF BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Jan. 29.

A communiqué from Paris says the British Empire delegation met this afternoon. Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil were present as well as those attending yesterday's meeting.

DEMOBILISATION.

NEARLY 40,000 BEING RELEASED DAILY.

NEED FOR AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Jan. 29.

Reuter understands that demobilisation is proceeding more rapidly and smoothly. During the past fortnight over 35,000 men daily have demobilised and it is hoped that 40,000 daily will soon be reached and that all soldiers who were serving in January 1916 will be automatically released. For the next nine months an army of about 900,000 will be needed. The men retained will be those of shortest service but taking account of wounds. The aim is to demobilise by year classes, releasing all over the age of thirty-five.

Among the commitments are the necessity of maintaining a moderate sized army of occupation on the Rhine of keeping up an adequate force in the United Kingdom for purposes of internal order, the maintenance of a force in Ireland and the garrisoning of Palestine, Mesopotamia, the Crown Colonies and India. It is impossible to build up a voluntary army for these commitments before the completion of demobilisation, but a good response to volunteering appeals is anticipated by autumn.

There is no question of continuing conscription, but as a preliminary to the creation of a volunteer army, about 25 per cent. of the present army must be retained in order to secure the full fruits of the Allied victory. These will be granted very substantially increased pay. New leave arrangements will be made and the employers will be asked to keep open the situations of those retained.

MEN DISCHARGED FROM ARMY.

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE SMALL AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Jan. 29

It is announced that Government is prepared to provide a subsidy amounting to many millions sterling for the purpose of establishing small agricultural holdings for men discharged from the army. Local authorities will assist but the country will bear the cost. A bill in this connection will be given the foremost place after opening of the Parliament.

BRITISH COTTON TRADE.

RELEASE OF MEN FROM THE ARMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Cotton Control Board met in Manchester and decided that from January 27th an additional 10 per cent. of machinery can be run, making the proportion for Egyptian spindles 90 per cent. American 60 and looms 70. The Labour Ministry have had the names of 15,000 to 17,000 pivotal men in the cotton trade sent them for immediate release from the Army.

ANTI-IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 29.

WASHINGTON.—The Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives has approved the bill prohibiting general immigration for four years after peace is signed.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FREIGHTS REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Jan. 29.

Trans-Atlantic freights are reduced by 60 2/3 per cent.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL KINLOCH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 29.

The death is announced of Major-General Alexander Kinloch.

The late Major-General Alexander Angus Airlie Kinloch, C.B., D.L., was D.A.A.G. for musketry, India, from 1870 to 1877. He was D.A.Q.M.G. throughout the Afghan war and afterwards in India. He was mentioned in the dispatches and was awarded Brevets of Major and Lieut.-Colonel and the medal and two clasps. He commanded the 2nd and 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles and the 1st Brigade Chitral Relief Force. He retired under the age clause in 1895 with the honorary rank of Major-General in recognition of his services in the Army. He was the author of the well-known publication "Large game shooting in Thibet, the Himalayas, Northern and Central India." He was 81 years of age at the time of his death.

PEASANT REVOLUTION IN RUMANIA.

SIMULTANEOUS RISINGS IN VILLAGES

BLOODY ENCOUNTERS WITH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 29.

A message from Budapest states that a peasant revolution has broken out throughout Rumania. Systematic risings occurred simultaneously in all villages on January 25th.

Returning armed soldiers headed by the insurgents forced their way into the towns. Bloody encounters with regular troops followed.

Fighting in Bukharest continued all day long on January 26th. The soldiers employed machine-guns, killing a considerable number. The Social Democrats have joined the revolutionaries.

BOLSHEVIK REPRESENTATIVE IN COPENHAGEN.

HIS PRESENCE NOT REQUIRED BY DANISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Jan. 29.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Copenhagen states that the Danish Government has informed the Bolshevist representative in Copenhagen that his presence is no longer desirable. He and the members of the Bolshevik legation are returning home.

NORWEGIAN SAILORS' ORGANISATION.

DEMAND INDEMNITY FROM GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 11-10 p.m., Jan. 29.

The Norwegian Sailors' Organisation has decided to demand an indemnity from Germany for sailors killed by submarines and to refuse to assist in the provisioning of Germany until a sum of £800,000 is paid in this connection.

PNEUMONIA PLAGUE IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 29.

SHANGHAI.—Pneumonia plague has broken out 100 miles south-west of Taiyuanfu and about sixty deaths have already been reported. The Governor of Shansi has sent Doctor Watson to investigate the causes and take precautions.

BESANT V. "MADRAS MAIL."

ISSUES TO BE FRAMED NEXT MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter yesterday afternoon resumed hearing arguments of the counsels as to the form in which the issues in the suit brought by Mrs. Besant against the "Madras Mail" should be framed. His Lordship arrived at the decision as to what issue should be framed and desired to adjourn hearing until next Monday, when he will state the issues as framed by him together with the statement relating to the issue which was applied for by defendant's counsel. Further question as to whether certain documents could be admitted by consent of both parties will also be decided then.

PUNJAB SOLDIERS.

GRANT OF REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The following press communiqué has been issued by the Punjab Government:—Proposals were made to the Government of India for the grant of extensive remissions of land revenue in those villages throughout the Punjab, of which a high proportion of available manhood has enlisted in the army and also for special assignments of revenue for the benefit of those families who have sent a large number of their members to fight. They have now received the approval of the Secretary of State and the Punjab Government have been authorised to sanction (1) in case of villages and sub-divisions of a village remission of land revenue to an aggregate extent of Rs. 15 lakhs spread over a period not exceeding ten years and (2) in the case of particular families or individuals assignments of land revenue ranging between Rs. 10 and Rs. 250 a year up to a total of Rs. 25,000 per annum. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs 20 lakhs and the loss of revenue will be borne in equal shares by the Punjab Government and the Government of India. Immediate steps are being taken to apportion remission and assignments among districts, villages and individuals of the province in accordance with their respective deserts.

THE CLYDE STRIKE.

FLOUR MILLS STOPPED.

STRIKERS UNBENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 29.

The disquieting feature of the Clyde strike yesterday was the stoppage of flour mills. A meeting of Parliamentary Committee of Scottish Trades Union Congress telegraphed to the Minister of Labour urging him to visit Glasgow in view of the critical situation.

The strikers who have proclaimed their intention to pay no rents are confident of the spread of the movement. The leaders asserted that forty thousand were out last evening.

BELFAST STRIKERS' DEMONSTRATIONS.

ROWDY BANDS PARADE THE STREETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 29.

Twenty-thousand strikers demonstrated to-day in Belfast with bands playing and banners flying. The city last night was again in darkness. Rowdy bands paraded the streets, throwing stones and smashing windows. Isolated attempts at looting were frustrated by the police charging with batons and dispersing the crowds. The city was quiet at midnight.

A proclamation issued by the Lord Mayor appeals to the Corporation employees to resume work. The position in London is unchanged.

AN INDIAN LECTURER AT OXFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 29.

Mr. K. C. Mukherjea has been appointed lecturer in philosophy at the Oxford University.

LORD SINHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Jan. 29.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held in the Town Hall yesterday evening to express their sense of appreciation of the selection of Lord Sinha as Under-Secretary and also to offer congratulations to Lord Sinha on his appointment and elevation to the peerage.

SINHA'S REPLY TO CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The following telegram has been received from Lord Sinha:—

"I gratefully thank many friends for cables of congratulations. Owing to pressure of work I regret I am unable now to reply to each individually. I hope my friends will accept for the present this general acknowledgment."

(Continued from Column 5.)

fact of his being raised to the peerage or any number of confirments of the Freedom of London. When our own personal freedom and liberty is at stake we can hardly congratulate ourselves and rejoice on the event of seeing a worthy countryman of ours being the recipient of the Freedom of London.

We do not desire to waste your time by examining and condemning in detail the provisions of the Bills. In brief we may be permitted to say that the effect of the legislation would be to throttle all our best political men and co-workers who would be branded with the stigma of furnishing bonds and securities for their good behaviour like ordinary dacoits and *badmashes*. Police and the Civil Service will be the sole arbiters of their destiny. It would take away all personal freedom besides being a menace to free and independent criticism and discussion and the right of free association. Suffice it to say that we recommend to you their rejection as a whole.

In the end we would earnestly solicit and pray that Hindu or Mahomedan, Extremist or Moderate, all on this important occasion should close their ranks and jointly work in defeating the nefarious designs of Bureaucracy in engineering such an abominable piece of legislation.

Mohammad Yakub, Vakil and Chairman Municipal Board Moradabad,
Abul Hasan, Bar-at-Law, and Municipal Commissioner Moradabad,
Masudul Hasan, Bar-at-Law, and Municipal Commissioner Moradabad,
Braj Nath, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Moradabad,
Shanti Prasad Agarval, B.Sc., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Moradabad,
Moazzam Ali, Bar-at-Law, Moradabad.
Moulvi Abul Ghaffar,
Editor the "Jamhoor."

Moradabad, Jan. 27.

REPRESSION BILL.

PROTEST MEETING CONVENED IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

A notification signed by Dr. Subramania Iyer, Messrs. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, B. P. Wadia, Yakub Hassan and several others is issued convening a public meeting to be held at the Gokhale Hall tomorrow (Thursday) to protest against the introduction of coercive legislation in India and the enactment into law of the proposed Criminal Law Amendment Bills and to make the necessary representation to the authorities in the matter.

"GOOD-BYE TO ALL CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION."

MORADABAD CITIZENS' CONDEMNATION OF REPRESSION BILL.

The following letter has been addressed to members of the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the Repression Bill:—

Sirs,—We the undersigned beg leave to approach you concerning the drastic and a most atrocious piece of legislation, drafts of which have recently been published in the Press in the forms of two Bills entitled Bill No. 1 of 1919 and Bill No. 2 of 1919 and are going to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council in its next session. The provisions of the Bills as published are most reactionary in their nature and subversive of all that is held sacred in the name of constitutional freedom and liberty. After these Bills are passed into Law we may just as well say good-bye to every kind of legitimate constitutional agitation and to every independent individual action. If the Bureaucracy are bent on passing such a disgraceful piece of legislation let them do so singly and bear the ignominy of having passed it in the teeth of a strong and actively contested opposition of the Non-Official members of the Imperial Council.

In our opinion the Non-Official members of the Imperial Council with their solid vote ought to move for its total rejection, and in case all their pursuation and appeals fail to produce any effect on the bureaucracy it should be considered incumbent on all the Non-Official members of the Council to leave the Council Chamber by way of protest and show their just and legitimate indignation. No Non-Official member ought to be a consenting party to this murderous piece of legislation and thus slur the name of the electorate, the community or interest which he may have the honour to represent. Variety of dodges and compromises would be tried by the members of the Bureaucracy to gain the consent and the votes of the Non-Official members as was done on the occasion of the passing of the notorious Press and the Defence of India Acts. We repose every hope and confidence that the Non-Official members of the Imperial Council this time at least with one voice would rise to the occasion and would on no account be cajoled into giving their consent to the proposed piece of legislation.

We all know that most of our representatives in the Imperial Council gave their consent to the passing of the Defence of India Act on the explicit understanding that it was only a temporary legislation and would cease to operate as soon as the war was over. It was four years ago when war conditions were made a convenient excuse for passing such law. Now, in view of our past experience and also in view of the promises made, there is no earthly reason now why even a single Non-Official member of the Imperial Council should directly or indirectly support the proposed legislation which aims at perpetuating the provisions of the Defence of India Act in the garb of the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee.

Sirs, let us take the liberty of reminding you that you are the custodian of the honour of India, you represent millions of human beings suffering under the yoke of the Bureaucracy. We would rather be crushed under the heel of the Bureaucrat than suffer the ignominy and shame of having the halter thrown round our neck by the hands of our own representatives.

No number of safeguards proposed or introduced or assurances given would counteract the dangers underlying therein. The Hon. members have full knowledge and experience of the spirit in which the Press and the Defence of India Acts were worked and enforced inspite of the so-called guarantees and assurances promised and given at the time. This time again the moment these Bills are passed into Law the executive authority alone will remain the sole judges of the spirit, the occasion and the method of enforcement of these Acts. Subsequently no number of meetings held and resolutions passed by way of protest would avail in restoring the *states quo ante*.

The expressed intention of the bureaucracy in proposing such a piece of legislation on the eve of the grant of the Constitutional Reforms fills us with gloom and consternation and throws all benefits which may accrue hereafter under the Reform into back-ground. In our considered opinion the Reforms are not worth having in company with the gifts of these two precious pieces of legislation. In fact these very Acts would thwart the working of the Reform Scheme in a liberal spirit. For Heaven's sake let us not lose what we already possess in the remote hope that the Reform Scheme would turn the land into a Fairyland. Every infringement of the ordinary right of personal freedom and liberty ought to be justly resented and never countenanced for a moment even in the face of such allurements as the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha to the post of Under-Secretary of State for India or the

(Continued in Column 4.)

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

WELCOME DECLINE IN DEATH-ROLL.

403 DEATHS ON TUESDAY.

The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 607 and the number of attacks and deaths from Cholera 469 and 403 respectively. Small-pox registered 11 attacks and 1 death.

Deaths from all causes occurred as follow in the different wards of the city on Tuesday:

Fort	15
Mandvi	52
Bhuleshwar	57
Girgaum	49
Byculla	189
Parel	109
Mahim	97
Harbour, etc.	3
Hospitals	46

Attacks and deaths from Cholera occurred as follow in the different sections of the city on Tuesday:—

Sections.	Cholera Attacks.	Deaths.
Upper Colaba	0	0
Middle and Lower Colaba	3	2
Fort, Southern	0	0
Fort, Northern	12	6
Esplanade	5	4
Mandvi	3	3
Chuilka	4	4
Umarkhadi	13	9
Dongri	10	8
Market	5	4
Dhobi Talao	15	8
Fanaswadi	8	3
Bhuleshwar	4	3
Khara Talao	3	3
Kumbharwada	4	3
Khetwadi	12	11
Girgaum	7	7
Chowpati	4	1
Walkeshwar	2	2
Mahalakshmi	23	21
Mazagon	32	31
Tarwadi	28	26
Second Nagpada	7	8
Kamatipura	19	15
Tardeo	7	7
Byculla	53	50
First Nagpada	5	2
Parel	50	42
Sewri	13	17
Sion	22	24
Mahim	5	4
Worli	90	74
Harbour, Dock, Railway and Homeless	1	1

The total mortality (excluding 45 still-births) in the city during the week ending the 25th January was 3402 as compared with 757 in the corresponding week of last year. The deaths occurred as follows among the different communities:—

Community.	Cholera.	All causes.
Jains	11	39
Brahmins	22	52
Lingaits	10	15
Bhatias	1	0
Hindus of other castes	1,486	2,316
Hindus, low caste	202	425
Mussalmans	108	376
Parsees	16	40
Jews	3	9
Native Christians	64	100
Eurasians	0	1
Buddhists	1	2
Other and unknown castes	0	1

Deaths from principal causes were as follow:—

Disease.	Last week.	Corresponding week last year.
Respiratory system	787	269
Cholera	1,926	15
Old age	111	51
Ague and Remittent Fever	112	54
Debility	54	23
Diarrhœa	73	27
Nervous system	49	35
Digestive system	47	36
Dysentery	50	26

The mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city during the week:—

Ward.	Cholera.	All causes.
Fort	94	167
Mandvi	79	239
Bhuleshwar	124	351
Girgaum	150	259
Byculla	558	1,046
Parel	576	779
Mahim	339	532
Harbour, docks, railways and homeless.	6	9

A New Theory of Cholera.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will consider at its February meeting a letter from Mr. James Brown submitting for consideration by the Corporation his views on the causes of and remedies for cholera, plague, small-pox, etc., propounding a theory of the causation of diseases to the effect that whenever the basic salts in the human system, which are necessary for the maintenance of health, fall into deficit, certain microbes are evolved in the blood under certain conditions acting from outside, giving rise to the manifestation of a specific disease, and stating that, when these microbes are destroyed or the lost salts restored, the patients recover; and that cases of malaria are cured by the administration of common salt, one tea spoonful, and bicarbonate of soda, one table spoonful, dissolved in a quart of water, to be drank every hour four times or more during the day, and 3 grains of quinine to be taken also if on rising in the morning a fever taste is experienced, stating further that cholera may be defined as a reversal of the process of digestion, to cure which the cause of the reversal—a microbe—must be destroyed and the digestion set right; that some special acid that can leave the stomach and the digestive tract and find circulation in the blood must be used for the

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

CARYANDA WINS THE ASCOT PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The sixth extra meeting of the Bombay racing season, which under normal circumstances should have been run as far back as the 11th instant, but was postponed on account of the Labour strike, was held yesterday, when the seven events on the card were gone through. The public was keenly disappointed when it became known that it was necessary to postpone the favourite sport of Western India and it was with great impatience that the end of the strike was expected. Fortunately the strike was over in time to permit the resumption of racing yesterday, as further prolongation would have upset completely the programme arranged by the W. I. T. C. As it is, it will be necessary to hold a meeting every Wednesday and Saturday and extend the season till the middle of March in order to make up for lost time. The big meetings, however, will be held at the dates already announced.

It was remarked that yesterday's meeting was not largely attended. The Member's stand was sparsely occupied and in the Grand Stand it was not difficult to find seats and to move comfortably in the enclosures. The Cholera epidemic, which is at present raging furiously in the city, is no doubt, responsible for the small attendance and perhaps it being a mid week meeting a good number of people could not find time to be present. The racing public lost nothing by waiting a little, for yesterday capital sport was witnessed in nearly all the races that were run.

Proceedings started with the Prongs Plate Division II—in which Salsette, Jawad and Chieftain found numerous backers. Salsette was the first favourite from the start owing perhaps to the scratching of all his stable companions. Jawad beat him easily. It was the signal for Mr. Ali bin Talib's remarkable success during the day as he won all the Arab races on the card.

The next race which was The Newcastle Plate, an event of 1½ miles for horses in the 3rd Division, was a small field of six out. Byculla who out closed his company, though carrying 9-12, won the race as he liked. Mousme the second favourite ran dis appointingly while Adelaide ran better than was expected and secured second place.

The Charni Road Plate saw a field of thirteen Arabs out; all in the first class with the exception of Balloon who is in the 2nd Division, though Nassau, who since last year has been promoted to the first division, should have never been sent there as he is distinctly not an animal to pace in first class company though he may carry the bottom weight in such a field. Red Cross and Mr. Gahagan's bracket were favourite while Tawdry, White Silk and Royal Court found numerous supporters. Those who were thoughtful enough to remember that Huxley was not riding for his stable though he could draw the weight on Ruby Mine, knew that he had accepted the mount on White Silk as it was considered a good thing. With this conviction they backed White Silk and the result proved that they were not wrong in their surmise. White Silk won a beautiful race from the game Red Cross who showed fight in the straight. The Goculdass bracket watched the contest from the rear and if we could guess horses thoughts perhaps we might have learnt from Ruby Mine that White Silk was fortunate in having it his own way.

Cresset proved that he is a sprinter of great merit by the manner he won the Sandown Plate with 9-12, on his back—King's Head was the only one that came near him. He is undoubtedly of a different class from his rivals in that field yesterday and we are sure he will do well even in a superior class.

The chief event of the day was the Ascot Plate, in which unfortunately a comparatively small field ran from the number on the card. Bachelor's Wedding carrying top weight declined so did Fiz Yama, Triple Alliance, Summer Thyme and Miss Rollestone—with such a reduced field Brendan was installed a red hot favourite with Caryanda next in demand. The race proved an interesting and exciting one as it is rare that such a beautiful finish is witnessed in Bombay. Barnett, the new jockey who rode Caryanda has a good reputation in Australia and a most capable horseman. He delighted the sporting fraternity by the dashing manner he rode that mare in the last few strides when she was hotly challenged by Brendan.

The 1st Division of the Prongs Plate was also won by Mr. Ali bin Talib who has a remarkable animal in his Hakum, late Merrily. Japheth again rode a splendid race on this animal. Quantity succumbed in front of the grand stand after running in front all the way.

The last race of the day was an easy victory for Johnnie H, who though carrying 9-7, beat his field as he liked. Glass Rook the favourite failed miserably at the psychological moment to the great disappointment of her numerous supporters. Johnnie H. is a fine animal that will certainly go great things before the season is over.

Details:—

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the second Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's JAWAD, 8-0, Japheth ... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' SALSETTE, 8-4, Purtoosingh ... 2
Mr. Guthrie's CONFIDENCE, 9-0, Bowley ... 3
Mr. Leonard's NATIONAL, 7-7, White ... 4

Messrs. Pine and Noble's Tasmania, 8-12, Hardy ... 0
Mr. Bennett's Second String, 8-12, Burn ... 0
Mr. Bennett's Plum Tree, 8-0, Bullock ... 0
Mr. Bennett's Sardanapale, 7-7, Reymond ... 0
Mr. P. A. Stewart's Fairy Gold, 8-11, Lynch ... 0
Mr. Abdoola Fara's Chieftain, 8-10, Mujeed ... 0
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's Tookaram (late Rage), 8-5, Abdul Hakim ... 0
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakhyel's Bolt Away, 7-13, Buckley ... 0
Mr. Meonim's Ormuz, 8-1, J. R. Flynn ... 0
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's Black Beauty, 8-9, Mallone ... 0
Mr. K. A. Hilaly's Banker, 7-7, Morris ... 0
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Tired Tim, 7-6, Harrison ... 0
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Ayr Laddie, 7-6, Oomerkhan ... 0

Did not run:—Mettle, Marauder, Abba, Contest, Tankard and Duke of Connaught.

The race:—When the field came into view Second String, Fairy Gold, Ayr Laddie, and Chieftain were making the early running, there was hardly any change in the order for the first 6 furlongs, after which Chieftain retired and National came into the picture, at the fourth furlong Jawad, Confidence and Salsette drew out of the bunch and joined the leaders, at the 2nd furlong Second String and Fairy Gold dropped out and the order was Jawad, Confidence, Salsette and National. Confidence attempted to tussel with Jawad who however, won very easily by 2½ lengths, short head, 2 lengths.

Trainer:—Owner.

Time:—2 min. 55 1/5 secs.

First Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 37; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 33-8, and Rs. 14-8.

Second Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 2 Places Rs. 8, Rs. 7-8, and Rs. 11.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the third Division.

Mr. A. J. DeSouza's BYCULLA, 9-12, Collis ... 1
Mr. T. Tejpal's ADELAIDE II, 6-11, Japheth ... 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SAUNTERER, 7-4, Lynch ... 3
Mr. J. Merven's MOUSME, 7-10, J. R. Flynn ... 4
Mr. Arnold's Nice Bird (late Sentimentalist) 7-5, Buckley ... 0
Mr. Bennett's Bahadur, 6-7, Purtoosingh ... 0

Did not run:—Memento.

The race:—As soon as this small field was sighted Saunterer and Nice Bird were out in front, Byculla, Adelaide II and Mousme bringing up the rear. After the mile post Nice Bird took up the running from Saunterer, going at the head of the field at a fairly smart pace, he retired after the 5th furlong was reached and Byculla and Mousme, came forward at this juncture. At the turn, Mousme fell back, Byculla and Adelaide II then drew out making an interesting race. Won by 2 lengths, short head, 1 1/3 lengths.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh.

Time:—2 min. 41 secs.

First Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 18; Places Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 19.

Second Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 11; Places Rs. 7-8, and Rs. 8.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK, 8-11, W. Huxley ... 1
Messrs. Dara Cawasjee and Arnold's RED CROSS, 9-8, Hardy ... 2
Mr R. H. Gahagan's COLLINGWOOD, 9-10, Bowley ... 3
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 7-0, Japheth ... 4
Mr. R. R. S's Dartmoor, 9-5, Collis ... 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Durban, 9-1, Lynch ... 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Dowlat, 7-10, J. R. Flynn ... 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Ruby Mine, 9-0, Harrison ... 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Royal Court, 7-8, Purtoosingh ... 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Money Gold, 7-4, Mujeed ... 0
Mr. F. M. Garda's Nizam-ul-Mulk, 7-12, Burn ... 0
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's Balloon, 6-7, Dhondy ... 0

Did not run:—Majbur, Sparrow Hawk, and Nassau.

The race:—Dowlat was first in his stride when the field was sent away, followed by White Silk, Tawdry and Red Cross. For the first half mile there was no change in the order at the 3rd furlong, Collingwood joined the leaders and Dowlat retired as they came into the straight. White Silk was first, Red Cross second, Collingwood third and Tawdry fourth on the outside; Red Cross attempted to get on terms with White Silk, who won comfortably by 1½ lengths, 1 length, short head.

Trainer:—Owner.

Time:—1 min. 51 1/5 secs.

First Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 68; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 14, and Rs. 21.

Second Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 32; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 7, and Rs. 13.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the second Division.

Mr. Ahmed S. Moloobhoy's CRESSET, 9-12, Harrison ... 1
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's KING'S HEAD, 7-5, Lynch ... 2
Mr. A. Hope's GLASEBURY, 7-12, White ... 3
Mr. Downes' BILLY BAWN, 7-8, Collis ... 4
Mr. M. Goculdass' Gladiator, 9-2, W. Huxley ... 0
Mr. Garrick's Vice Chamberlain, 7-10, Buckley ... 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Javelin (late Bedspread) 7-7, Japheth ... 0

Did not run:—County Cricket, and Lucky Queen.

The race:—Cresset jumped out when the barrier rose, he was followed by Billy Bawn and King's Head, thus was the order until near home, here King's Head moved into second position, and Glasebury deprived Billy Bawn also of third place. Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, 1½ lengths.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

Time:—1 min 1 2/5 secs.

First Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 23-8; Places Rs. 15-8, and Rs. 18-8.

Second Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 12-8; Places Rs. 8, and Rs. 9-8.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Division.

Mrs. G. E. D. Langhley's CARYANDA, 8-0, Barnette ... 1
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's BRENDAN, 8-2, Harrison ... 2
Aga Coochick Shah's BIRTHDAY CLOTHES 6-7, Japheth ... 3
Mr. R. R. S's WAYNFLETE, 7-1, Collis ... 4
Mr. J. Merven's Dersingham, 9-6, Bullock ... 0
Messrs J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's Llangenior, 9-4, Bowley ... 0
Mr R. H. Gahagan's Ardvreck, 8-13, Lynch ... 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Forward III, 7-13, Purtoosingh ... 0

Did not run:—Bachelor's Wedding, Fiz Yama, Triple Alliance, Summer Thyme, and Miss Rollestone.

The race:—As soon as the field left the barrier Birthday Clothes set the pace attended by Caryanda and Brendan, at the turn Caryanda had matters well in hand and she held Brendan and Birthday Clothes safe and won an exciting race by ½ length, 1½ lengths, short head.

Trainer:—Shaik Ismail.

Time:—1 min. 41 1/5 secs.

First Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 47; Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 47-8.

Second Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 28 Places Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8, and Rs. 16-8.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the second Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's HAKUM (late Merrily), 7-11, Japheth ... 1
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 8-8, Hardy ... 2
Mr. Ahmed Hargany's ALL JOY, 8-0, Collis ... 3
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ANGLER, 8-10, O'Brien ... 4
Mr. Nassim Saleh's Black Ivory, 9-2, Trenoweth ... 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Palermo, 9-0, Bowley ... 0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Devildom, 7-3, Lynch ... 0
Mr. Shaik Jassim Ebrahim's Edward, 8-12, Barnett ... 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rose Hill, 8-12, W. Huxley ... 0
Mr. Mahomed Shirazee's Cingalee, 8-10, Mujeed ... 0
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Dictate, 8-6, Purtoosingh ... 0
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's Good Luck, 8-5, Buckley ... 0
Mr. Towfik Esmail's Ajmer, 8-3, Malone ... 0
Mr Pine's Caulkey (late Conscription), 7-12, Harrison ... 0
Mr. Bennett's Otherwise, 7-5, White ... 0

Did not run:—Victor and Raven.

The race:—The field looked well bunched when they passed the 5 furlong winning post, Palermo was prominent. Along with Hakum, Quantity and All Joy. At the 4th furlong post Cingalee came up to the leaders and Palermo gave up the struggle. As they approached the turn, Quantity was first, and looked as though the race was at his mercy but Hakum came on the scene and won a good race by 1½ lengths, 1 length. All Joy and Angler fought for third place.

Trainer:—Owner.

Time:—2 mins. 55 secs.

First Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 36; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 27-8, and Rs. 22.

Second Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 20 Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 12.

THE WOLVERHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 11 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the third Division.

Mr. R. R. S's JOHNNIE H, 9-7, Collis ... 1
Mr. Toogood's SOUTH STAR, 7-0, Japheth ... 2
Mr. Noble's CHECKMATE, 8-5, Burn ... 3
Mr E. L. F. de Soysa's MEMENTO, 9-3, Trenoweth ... 4
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's Fine Trout, 9-12, Harrison ... 0
Mr T. Tejpal's Glass Rock, 8-13, Bowley ... 0
Mr. T. Tejpal's Explosive, 7-10, Buckley ... 0
Mr. J. Merven's Fari Lad, 8-3 J. R. Flynn ... 0
Mr. M. Goculdass' Sunglare, 7-11, Purtoosingh ... 0
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's Arles, 7-10, Lynch ... 0
Mr. Heath's Lucky Thought, 7-7, Ebrahim ... 0

Did not run:—Servian, Pasaig and Arras.

The race:—Glass Rook cracked the pace with South Star and Johnnie H. as her closest attendants, Glass Rook fell back at the turn, South Star and Johnnie H entered the straight first, they made an exciting race on the post, Johnnie H lasted out to win by a short head, Checkmate and Memento fought for third place.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

Time:—1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

First Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 29-8; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 50-8, and Rs. 66-8.

Second Totalizator paid:—Winner Rs. 19-8; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 24, and Rs. 29.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

The remaining fixtures of the Bombay Season will be carried out as follows:—

7th Extra Meeting, February 1st.
8th Extra Meeting, February 5th.

BOMBAY RACES.

February 8th, 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd.

9th Extra Meeting, February 26th.
10th Extra Meeting, March 1st.
11th Extra Meeting, March 5th.
12th Extra Meeting, March 8th.
13th Extra Meeting, March 12th.

The programmes for the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Extra Meetings are subject to alteration.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports meeting of the Bombay Education Society's Schools was held in the compound of the Schools at Byculla, Bombay, yesterday, on the occasion of the Founders' Day. Among the distinguished visitors present was H. E. Lady Lloyd, who, on arrival, was received by the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer and Mrs. Palmer, the Hon. Mr. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten and Mrs. Marten, Mr. R. A. Spence, Mr. H. D. Gill, the Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, the Rev. H. P. Twentyman, Mr. T. M. Evans, Head Master and Miss Bruce, Head Mistress. The pupils went through a very interesting programme of sports including the obstacle and hurdle race and tug of war, and the prizes were given away by Mrs. Nixon. H. E. Sir George Lloyd was unavoidably absent on account of another function. H. E. Lady Lloyd left shortly before the conclusion of the sports programme, to be present at the function. Three cheers were given for her Excellency on leaving.

LUCKNOW RACES.

BETTING ON CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

The following is the latest betting on the Civil Service Cup:—Lord Grey 5 to 4, Toylen 4 to 1, Miss Twistum 5 to 1, Lady Bunny 6 to 1, Symptom 7 to1, Avanti 10 to 1, Little Wonder 12 to 5, Lady Lyrie 12 to 1, Honnie Blush 15 to 1, Munderah 20 to 1.

ALIGARH CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 29.

The Nasrullah Trophy Cricket Tournament final was played here on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

The Hamidiah Club, Bhopal, beat the Jhalawar team by one innings and 56 runs, having scored 342 in the first innings.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

Three slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Rangoon, two between 11-20 and 11-40 on Tuesday night and a third at 6/20 on Wednesday morning. No damage is reported.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

(Continued from page 7.)

former and a strong carminative for the latter; and that liquid dioxide of sulphur (sulphurous acid) achieves the former and essential oil of Ajowan (omum) the latter; giving the following prescription, which he claims has cured hundreds of cases cent. per cent. some years ago:—

Sulphur (Roll) one part by weight (half a lb.).
Ajowan seeds (Omum) 6 parts by weight (three lbs.).

The sulphur is crushed (coarsely) and both the carum ajowan and sulphur are put in an earthenware retort and distilled (destructive distillation) without the aid of water, over a slow fire. The product is a heavy yellow liquid (the liquid dioxide) and a dark oil (the oil of ajowan) which floats on the surface. For a dose ten drops of the mixture on some sugar followed by a glass of water. This need never be repeated.

Sulphuric Acid pure, 20 minims.
Ajowan oil, one ounce.
Water, two and a half ounces.

Shake vigorously before administering half a teaspoonful followed by a drink of cold water.

Mr. Brown further states that cases of small-pox, measles and other eruptive fevers and of plague even are cured by the administration of sublimed sulphur and cases of enteritis by the administration of sulphurous acid, and that one of the principal causes of high seizures and mortality in Bombay during epidemics as compared with other cities is the reduced vitality of the people resulting from the use for drinking and cooking purposes of stored rain water which is absolutely deficient "in certain inorganic salts, notably lime, which are necessary to the maintenance of vigorous health." Mr. Brown finally submits that members of the Corporation will have the patience to read his letter and that if 'the simple remedies mentioned by him are tried, the Corporation will be the means of doing a great service to mankind.

Dhobi's Objectionable Ways.

A letter dated the 22nd January 1919 from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha will also come up for consideration before the Municipal Corporation at its February meeting, stating that the system of washing clothes by the *dhobis* of Bombay is very harmful; that they tie the dirty clothes in their customers' sheets and blankets and tear them in a short time; that the bundles of clothes are kept in the same room in which they live; that if the *dhobis* suffer from cholera, small-pox, etc., the clothes are likely to be infected; and that the method of washing and drying the clothes at the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada is primitive and dangerous; and suggesting that steps may be taken to introduce upto date steam laundries at different places in the City.

COLLEGE STUDENTS AND CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I will be highly obliged if you will kindly permit me to insert the following few lines in your popular paper.

Sir, it is a matter of deep pleasure to hear that the term has been granted in colleges, but unfortunately it is equally regretting to hear the condition of first year students. What good has it done to P. E. students? Not the least.

The epidemic is increasing day by day and in spite of the term being granted we, the students of first year arts, are at the mercy of the epidemic. We cannot go out of the city since the lectures are regularly going on and the examination is to be held at the end of February and in other two (Xavier and Wilson—I do not know for certain in Wilson) in the beginning of March. If we do not attend the lectures the case is quite hard for us since we are examined in the full course—the course which the Professors fail to complete on account of such recurring epidemics. In some colleges some concession is given, but in our old and traditional Elphinstone College nothing of the sort is given. Sir—should we spoil our year by not attending the lectures or should we endanger our life by living here? Either let us be examined in the course done up to now at a very early date so that we may be freed soon or let this examination be dropped. If it is dropped I do not think there is any harm. Students will for ever be thankful to the authorities for not disturbing them by cruel examinations in such epidemics. I hope you will advocate our case and win the popularity among student community. I appeal also to the Principals concerned to look into the matter and remedy the evil.—Yours, etc.,

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

EPIDEMIC AND COLLEGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know why it is that generally the members of the syndicate of the Bombay University are devoid of commonsense. I was confidentially told that this lack of commonsense is one of the necessary qualification for membership of that angust body, and though I did not believe in this formerly, yet now I am sorry to say that the decision of that body not to close colleges during the epidemic but only to grant terms to the students, has brought me round to my informant's opinion. Whatever these worthies may be thinking of themselves and their decisions, certain it is that we students are placed in a awkward position. Neither can we stay in Bombay nor can we avoid the temptation of attending lectures, especially in view of the fact that some of the professors are examiners and everything they say is of the utmost importance. The flight of the science students can well be imagined. Under any circumstances *they* can not leave the laboratory unless the examinations are postponed. Now all this difficulty would be avoided if only the colleges were closed during February, to be re-opened in March and the examination held in April. I suppose this arrangement will be satisfactory to all the parties concerned. Will the authorities be kind enough to revise their judgments? Even now it is not too late.—Yours, etc.,

"A STUDENT."

Mahim, 29 January.

THE BOMBAY DHOBI

HIS OBJECTIONABLE WAYS!

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. S. H. Naidu, dated 22nd November last, to the President in which it was stated that there was a stable at Parel Back Road and that just behind it there were about a dozen huts occupied by low-caste people who used an oblong piece of vacant land owned by the Improvement Trust at the back of Patel Wadi for drying cow-dung cakes and throwing night-soil; that the nuisance caused thereby and by the mosquitoes bred on that account was unbearable; that if the huts, which were evidently without latrines, were allowed to remain, the owners thereof should be compelled to make adequate provision for latrines and that the dung-cake trade should be stopped; that the stable which was meant for bullocks and carts had recently been converted into a milch cattle stable; that the huts and the place where the nuisance was caused were shown to the two representatives of the ward; that the grievances were also represented personally by the owner of Patel Wadi to a responsible Indian Officer of the Health Department, but that the latter had the audacity to question him as to what he had to do with the affairs of others. Mr. Naidu expressed a hope that proper enquiries would be made in the matter and the causes of the nuisance removed at an early date.

With reference to the above the Municipal Commissioner in a letter dated the 20th January, stated:

"The plot of land belongs to the Improvement Trust and is fouled by the occupants of several javli huts situated close by on private land. These huts are insanitary and have no privy accommodation and the nearest public latrine is at a distance of 300 feet. Such huts exist in large numbers in Parel, and it is not, I think, advisable to take action for their removal when there is such a shortage of accommodation, without providing additional accommodation elsewhere. Cow-dung cakes were not found at the place when it was inspected, but they may have nevertheless been made there at times. The stable referred to does not appear to be objectionable as it complies with the bye-laws. The Chairman of the Improvement Trust is about to propose to the Board the construction of temporary huts with proper sanitary conveniences on the Trust land referred to. When these are ready, action will be taken in regard to the insanitary huts complained of."

It was resolved to reply to Mr. Naidu in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

THE WAYS OF THE DHOBI.

The next item considered was a letter from Mr. Dossabhoy Edulji Bharucha dated 22nd January, 1919, in which it was stated That the system of washing clothes by the *dhobies* of Bombay was very harmful; that they tied the dirty clothes in their customers sheets and blankets and tore them in a short time; that the bundles of clothes were kept in the same room in which they lived; that if the *dhobies* suffered from cholera, small-pox, etc., the clothes were likely to be infected and that the method of washing and drying the clothes at the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada was primitive and dangerous. Mr. Bharucha therefore suggested that steps may be taken to introduce up-to-date steam laundries at different places in the City.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for his report thereon.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Consideration was then given to the report submitted by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee on the Commissioner's proposals for the revision of the appointments and salaries of the Assistant and Deputy Health Officers, etc. The report stated:—

"From the Commissioner's letter it will be seen that the question of increasing the pay of the Assistant Health Officers and the Deputy Health Officers has long been under consideration and that it has now become urgently necessary that a decision shou'd be reached if the vacancies that have already occurred and are shortly to occur are to be filled up satisfactorily. He has therefore submitted a scheme showing the final as well as the intermediate arrangements that should be given effect to in the superior posts of the Health Department. The scheme is calculated to secure men not only of high professional qualifications but of energy and initative such as the City requires at present. The main features of the final arrangement are that the present staff of 3 Assistant Health Officers and 7 Deputy Health Officers will be replaced by a staff of 1 Senior Assistant Health Officer, 6 Assistant Health Officers, and 1 Chief Superintendent of Cleansing, and that it is proposed to fix the maximum rates of pay instead of the definite scales at present in force. It is not intended that Officers on first appointment should, save in most exceptional cases, draw the maximum pay of the post. They will ordinarily commence at a lower rate of pay and rise gradually as they prove their fitness. The adoption of the system of maximum rates of pay will widen the range of choice and facilitate the selection of suitable men. The financial effect of the proposed final arrangement will be an extra expenditure of about Rs. 500 per mensem. There will besides be some reduction when the new scale is fully introduced owing to the reduction of clerks, as there are ultimately to be 5 Deputy Health Officers in the wards instead of 7. The new arrangements, however, cannot be introduced in full at once, as, apart from the consideration due to existing incumbents, the old posts cannot be abolished until the new posts are filled. The Commissioner therefore proposes to proceed gradually in giving effect to the reorganization as detailed in para. 6 of the letter under reference. The Sub-Committee have carefully considered the matter in consultation with the Commissioner and recommend that the proposed scheme be sanctioned subject to the Corporation's sanction under Section 79 (2) of the Municipal Act and subject further to the understanding that in cases where the Commissioner makes an appointment to a post on the new scale without the previous approval of the Corporation, he shall report to the Corporation the name and qualifications of, and the amount of salary to be drawn by, the person appointed by him."

It was resolved that the Sub-Committee's report be approved and forwarded to the Corporation for its sanction.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following further subscriptions acknowledged:—

Through Mr. C. B. Dalal ...
Through Home Rule League Office ...
From Messrs. Jethalal Ramji & Co.
Wellwisher & Sympathisers (Palanpur)

TO PREVENT SPREAD CHOLERA.

POWERS CONFERRED ON GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

Whereas the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that the Bombay Presidency is threatened with an outbreak of the dangerous epidemic disease known as Cholera, the Governor-General-in-Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 sub-section 3 of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by the said Act may be exercised to prevent the outbreak of Cholera or the spread thereof by the Government of Bombay with respect to the territories administered by that Government.

INDIA'S CLAIM TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMROATI, Jan. 29.

Messages demanding self-determination for India have been cabled to the President of the Peace Conference and the British Premier at Paris from Akola, Yeotmal, Darwha, Pusad, Khamgaon Mehkar and Akot, all the above towns being in Berar. Lokmanya Tilak was elected India's representative for the coming Peace Conference.

MORE SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

A public meeting under the presidency of Abanendra Nath Tagore was held this evening to support the Inter-caste Marriage Bill. Resolutions giving enthusiastic support to the bill were carried and it was resolved to send a petition to the Viceroy supporting the bill.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

Under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered five lectures during the last three days at Murbad Shahapur, Padgha, Bhiwandi and Kalyan, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya. At Bhiwandi and Kalyan the following resolution was unanimously passed and sent to the Viceroy:—

"Public meetings, held at Bhiwandi and Kalyan under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League, Thana District Branch, strongly protest against the new legislation based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee."

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

The Bombay Publicity Department have issued the following:—

The following donations have been made to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, in response to the special appeal recently made by his Excellency the Viceroy:—

His Highness Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Rs. 1 lakh; His Highness Maharaja of Patiala, Rs. 51,000; His Highness Maharaja of Kapurthala, Rs. 25,000. The offers have been gratefully accepted.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

The rice market is in a curious position. Yesterday the millers sold large quantities for March at Rs. 320 and March-April Rs. 323, over 50,000 bags being dealt in. To-day further large sales are recorded at Rs. 317/8 for January and for three months 95,000 bags. The outside market, however, is weak at January Rs. 312, February Rs. 313, three months Rs. 317, at which figures some volume of business was done. Small mills were quoted at Rs. 330 and Meedon Rs. 340. The paddy market is firm despite larger rivals at Rs. 120 rail and Rs. 123 boat. No fresh licenses for export have been issued. The price of Suzandi Rice has been fixed for export at a maximum of Rs. 380 per 100 bags of 75 pounds each.

Complaint is made that in the paddy growing districts are unable to use small currency notes for their dealings and Indian money lenders are charging one to two per cent. for exchanging notes into cash thus, profiting by the Governments non-issue of cash.

In view of the suspension of active recruiting it has been decided to dissolve the Bengal Provincial Recruiting Board.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

Rev. Dr. Scott Memorial: Presentation of Purse to Dr. Scott, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 2.

Vaishnava Conference, Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Laura Guerite, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Theatre, Cinema at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway, Bn. (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this (Thursday) evening, at 6-15 p.m.

GENERAL VERNACULAR STANDARD IV EXAMINATION.

This examination, which was postponed, will now be held, on the 3rd proximo and succeeding days in Bombay.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The following will play to-day in the Marryat Cup Singles Final:—Major J. C. S. Rendall v. V. Fox.

HOMEWARD MAILS,

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya which left Bombay on the 11th instant arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 28th instant. All well.

The Bombay Mails of 20th December were delivered in London on the 21st instant.

PRESENTATION OF MEDAL TO PROFr DEVAL.

A gold medal will be bestowed on Professor Deval of Deval's Circus at their tent to-day during the course of the performance by the Deccan Merchants' Association.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "Our Duty towards Humanity".

THE ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of all the past students of the Society's School will be held on Sunday, 2nd February, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the School premises in Angre's Wadi, Girgaon, to take steps to collect funds for the Society. All past students are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11-30 o'clock.

All gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) afternoon at 3-30 o'clock.

TWO CHILDREN KIDNAPPED

Shamji Valji, a Hindu, residing in Champa Lane, Bombay, reports to the police that his daughter Prabhavanti aged six and her friend Manibai aged nine, were kidnapped by a Hindu from Vithalwadi to Hanuman Lane on the promise of giving them books, and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 250 were removed from their person.

A FREE DISPENSARY.

Mr. Mian Mohamad Haji Jan Mohamad Chhotani has invited Hakim Alisaheb Khatib, specialist in the treatment of epidemic diseases (of Bhivandi, District Thana), to treat cases in the present cholera. A dispensary is being opened in Halai Memon Moholla, and free medicine will be distributed to patients of all castes without distinction. The dispensary will be open from 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 and 3 to 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The women of Bombay have decided to organise themselves with a view to promoting the welfare of women and children of all classes in time of peace. It is intended that all women's activities should be linked up in the Women's Council and an information of all women's interests kept at headquarters. An inaugural meeting, presided over by the Hon. Lady Lloyd will be held to-morrow at 5 p.m. in the (late) Women's Branch, Mayo Road. All women are cordially invited to support this important movement by their presence and advice. The meeting will last one hour.

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA,

The following are further donations towards the Church in answer to the appeal by the Revd. L. C. Pera for funds to clear off the debts:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 17,547-4-6. Through Mr. S. J. M. da Rocha, Maymyo Rs. 36; through Mr. Theodore de Silva, Singapore, Rs. 169-5; through Mr. U. E. D'Cruz, Calcutta Rs. 25; Mr. J. V. X. Pinheiro, Karachi, Rs. 100; Mr. Marcelino F. de Souza, Lourenco Marquis (P. E. Africa) Rs. 15; through Mr. D. C. de Souza, Rangoon, Rs. 30; through Mr. C. D'Souza, Kurla, Rs. 15; through Mr. C. P. Fernandes, Fort, Rs. 56; through Mr. D. Lobo, Rangoon, Rs. 22-8; through Mr. S. D'Silva, Nairobi (B. E. Africa) Rs. 47; Mr. J. X. D'Mello, Entebbe (B. E. Africa) Rs. 25; through Mr. P. F. Sequsira, Basra, Rs. 104-4; Mr. Percival Wilfred Lang, Charbar (Persian Gulf) Rs. 100; Mr. Frank Hughes, Charbar, Rs. 70; Mr. T. Viegas, Charbar, Rs. 20; through Mr. Frank Hughes, Charbar, Rs. 15; Miss Maggie Menezes, Byculla, Rs. 200; through Mr. A. S. Pereira, Mombassa, Rs. 20; through Mr. C. Machado, Pozundaung (Rangoon); Mr. M. M. Farrell Rs. 15, and others Rs. 42; Dr. P. A. Cordeiro, Jalgaun, Rs. 50; through Mr. S. A. Fernandez, Deolali, Rs. 53; through Mr. Christovam Pinto, Santa Cruz (Goa) Rs. 25; through a sympathizer, Ichalpuri, Rs. 33; through Revd. R. Lupa, Byculla Rs. 77; sums under Rs. 15, Rs. 182-12, total Rs. 19,195-1-6 (balance required Rs. 80,804-14-6).

ROBBING A DEAD BODY.

ACCUSED GETS 2 MONTHS.

A sentence of two months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on one Gangaram Dhondu for the offence of stealing a nose-ring valued at Rs. 5 from the dead body of the wife of one Rama Pandu.

The prosecution, which was led by Sub-Inspector Daud Khan, disclosed the fact that the corpse of Rama's wife was taken on the 27th instant to the Sonapore Cemetery for cremation. The accused came up and sat by the corpse. Rama the complainant, saw the accused pull off a gold armlet and pass it on to another man from whom it was afterwards recovered by one of the mourners. Later on, the complainant said the accused trying to pull off the nose-ring from the corpse. He remonstrated with him and told him that the ring was to remain on the corpse when it was burnt. Afterwards when the fire was lit they found the nose-ring missing. The accused was arrested just while he was sneaking away with the missing ring.

RS. 50 FOR RASH DRIVING.

A fine of Rs. 50 was imposed on one Pandurang Yeshwant, driver of motor-car No. 5289, by Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, for the offence of rash and negligent driving on Saturday night while proceeding along Girgaum Road from the direction of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Girgaum. It was alleged that while so driving near the corner of Dadysett Agiari Lane, the accused tried to turn into the lane, but as he was going at a very high speed he could not do so, and lost his control over the machine. The car dashed against the wall of a shop on the right side of the lane. The prosecution was led by Sub-Inspector Dero.

CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER A CART.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday touching the death of Dhondu Ramji, a labourer. It appeared that the deceased was dragging a loaded handcart along Mallet Bunder about 5 p.m. on Tuesday, and the cart was being pushed from behind by another labourer. A loaded bullockcart came from behind and one of its wheels collided with the handcart, and the deceased fell. The bullockcart passed on and the wheel passed over the chest of the deceased. He was taken to hospital where he was treated but he refused to stay there and died on his way home. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MANGALORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you can publish this letter in your paper re the controversy on the relative merits of Mr. M. D'Souza and the Italian Missionaries of Mangalore on public welfare and philanthropy as I consider that Mr. D'Souza is unjustly treated. In the letter published on the 22nd instant certain gentlemen have made allegations which, I am afraid, not one of them is seriously in a position to maintain. They have based their propositions on the assumption of hearsay evidence which ought not to be the guide in judging facts. So far as I am aware of the true facts—and I am one of those who had followed the controversy closely on the spot there is nothing which is striking against the attitude of Mr. D'Souza in his arranging himself in a camp opposite the missionaries. I leave aside the merits of Mr. D'Souza as a catholic, but certainly so long as he does not interfere with the excathedra dogmas and morals of his religion he should be free to assert his independence against the temporal policy of the Jesuits. The prevailing tendency of the clergy of Mangalore is to assert, I don't say dogmatically, that they are the natural heads and guides of whatever shape catholic enterprise ventures itself out. It is precisely against this that Mr. D'Souza has been fighting and has in consequence drawn upon himself the ire of the Jesuits. It is astonishing that some of the signatories who are themselves against this policy of the missionaries should now come forward without ascertaining the real facts to support them against Mr. D'Souza who in this case is the injured person. Mr. D'Souza deserves the sympathy and support of every right thinking man inasmuch as he works disinterestedly for public welfare.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

SALVATION ARMY.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT TO RECLAIM CRIMINALS IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 29.

Presiding at a welcome meeting to Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army yesterday, Sir Reginald Craddock admitted that the classification of prisoners in Indian jails was faulty and needed amendment. In spite of the deterrent nature of the jail system it was customary for the habitual criminals to speak of the prison as their father-in-Law's house a place where one was received with great honour and comfort and there was no hope of reform in a system which had that result. New criminals were contaminated by the habituals and instead of being reformed were induced to return to a criminal life on obtaining their liberty. He hoped with the aid of the Salvation Army to found a colony in Burma to deal with the class of habituals, where they could become good citizen. The Army was an organisation which would bring zeal to the solution of the problem and treat these peoples with humanity as well as show an example which would appeal to them.

The Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker both spoke at length. The meeting was large and representative of all communities.

FIRE ON S. S. GREGORY-APCAR.

A fire broke out at about 1 a.m. on Wednesday on board the S. S. "Gregory-Apcar" at present lying at L and M shed at the Prince's Dock. On receiving intimation fire brigades from Mandvi, Babula Tank, Gowalia Tank, Haines Road and the Fort went to the scene of the disaster, when it was observed that the bridge-deck and the first saloon were well alight. The fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The bridge-deck with the nautical appliances, two life-belts, and the first saloon with all its fittings and furniture were severely damaged by fire, heat and water.

The cause of the fire is assigned to the accidental upsetting of a kitson lamp. The damage has not been estimated.

CLERKS—PLEA FOR BETTER CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What emboldens me to request you to publish the following lines in your valued paper is that you are ever ready to champion the cause of the poor who,because of their silent suffering and not much coming out to voice forth their unenviable lot like others, deserve better at the hands of their employers. They are none other than the vast array of clerks employed in various offices.

Broadly speaking, the hardships they are undergoing, and which need careful consideration and prompt improvement are threefold:—(1) The long and tedious hours which they are called upon to work for their masters, (2) the inadequate pittance for their services, and (3) the vexatious and humiliating treatment which more often than not is their share, rightly or wrongly.

To take the first point. Whatever are the hours announced to the public (the average are from 10 to 5-30 in good offices), the clerk has to start from home at 9-15 or 9-30 and even earlier in case he happens to reside in suburbs, so as to commence work before the prescribed time. So overpowering is the work oftentimes that he has to skip over his tiffin, and bend his head down to the desk to get through the day's mass of work in hot haste. If after an anxious time and doing half or three-fourths of the portion allotted to him he can manage to leave office at 6-30 or 7 in the evening, he considers himself a very fortunate being. The virtue of smartness is more often a curse than a blessing to a clerk. The more work he turns out, the greater is the heap he is asked to do. And in the vain anticipation of a possible good recognition of his attempts at loyally discharging *all* the duties assigned to him, he has necessarily to make a heavy draft upon his energy and ability, the result of which is soon reflected in an emaciated look, haggard countenance and impaired constitution. If he gets Rs. 5 increase after a long interval of 2 or 3 years—there are of course, honourable exceptions where promotions are given annually—he thanks his stars, and makes additional endeavours to surpass himself for a better promotion in future. The consequence of a severe strain is an early grave.

In the way of recreation to the jaded mind after a hard day's toil, there is no prospect, as late hours in the evening leave practically no time for open air sport. The alternative is to seek early repose after a scanty supper (he can afford no better, having no means) to refresh the exhausted frame against the following day's rush and routine.

The second point is not difficult to understand when it is remembered that generally a clerk has several members of his family from 4 to 7 dependent upon his earnings, and that his pay hardly exceeds Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month. What a mental anguish he has to bear in order to give his dependants the minimum two meals a day, can be easily imagined. Little wonder then that if he finds it possible to supplement his office pay by outside work, he is only too glad to do it. But where is the time, where is the strength, and where is, most of all, such a position awaiting him? The only other course is to incur debts to meet the stern demands of nature on the body. The consequent anxiety and struggle to get rid of the canker of debt inexorably tells upon his health, and very soon he ceases to have any interest in the work he does. Life holds out nothing worth living for. Death, when it comes, becomes the only saviour from a miserable and drab existence.

Oh employers! What are you doing for your men, by whose sweat of brow you make fat profits, by whose perseverance and diligence you earn high dividends that enable you to live in comfort, ease, and luxury? Is heaping piles upon piles of wealth and spending them in less noble work than relieving suffering humanity, and most of all, those who have helped you to become rich, your only concern? Humanity demands, equity requires that your servants should be looked after better than they are at present.

The remaining point is treatment. How often a clerk is tempted to sever his connections with a firm for treatment which a self-respecting person would not tolerate, but how often the thought of those poor souls who look to him for their bread necessitates his putting up with it, in case he is unable to find another job in time to save them from absolute starvation! To be blamed for another's fault is, curiously enough, not an uncommon thing. Perhaps the indifference of the clerk or the consciousness that he would not, as a matter of etiquette, obedience or for fear of losing his post, return "d—d fool, bloody goose, silly ass" and such other epithets, encourages his master in such a rude and ungentlemanly behaviour towards him.

Some of the causes which account for not a few of the trivial mistakes committed by clerks—and what man is there who does not commit mistakes?—are to be found in the want of interest they take in their work, or the high pressure at which they are working. All considered, this is not strange. But the panacea for curing mistakes, is not the use of abusive or offensive language, which only degenerates so-called educated masters to the level of unlettered masses. To administer rebuke for an error of judgment of the clerk is hardly fair. To induce him to pay more attention to his work, which would lessen the number of errors, is possible only by making it worth his while to do so. To yield more fruit, better nourishment and better environment is necessary to the plant. The same remarks apply to the case of clerks with equal force. What is therefore badly needed is:

(1) Shorter hours,
(2) A living wage, and
(3) better and more humane treatment.

If only the employers were to associate with their dignity, high position and prestige, as masters, a touch of fellow feeling and generosity for their servants, much of the heart-burning, vexation, friction, listlessness now prevalent, would disappear, diminishing the chances of unfortunate lock-outs, strikes, etc., which become inevitable on the shoe pinching beyond endurance.

Against the abnormally high prices that at the present moment rule, some small percentage of allowance is granted by some firms; others give bonus—which is only a difference in name—while there are yet others who are in no hurry or mood to do likewise by their clerks. It is to be hoped that the latter class will wake up at least now. So far as the concessions already made go, they scarcely touch the fringe of the difficulties. That there is an acute scarcity in Bombay and prices have soared by leaps and bounds, higher than at any time in living memory, is admitted on all hands. We are told that Government is doing its very best to move food-grains into Bombay at an early date. Governmental machinery ordinarily turns slowly. Even if it is persuaded to act with celerity, it will be some time yet before any appreciable change for the better can take place. The gravity of the situation, above and beyond everything else, led to the recent strikes on such a gigantic scale, even by an unorganised and so-called illiterate class like the mill-hands. In almost all cases, the demands have been amply met, which shows, were any proof needed, that the employers are getting alive to the stern reality with which the poor have been faced. Added to this is the spectre of cholera stalking the land and making fearful ravages on the enervated and de-energised folk. Death-roll has again taken a turn for the worse. When all is said and done, there still remains the principal fact that the resisting power of the poor, the clerk not excepted, has been very much undermined on account of their semi-starvation. The clerk's income has not increased with the rise in prices of things.. They are, as a class, shy of making representations even when there is a case for them to make out, lest such action on their part be construed as disloyalty and as forcing the hands of their masters. In most cases, they cannot be roused from their fearful apathy born of the faith that theirs is a lot to suffer silently and that no good can come of representations. So deplorable is the attitude that it is almost impossible to induce them so make bold to state their case, even when pointed out that the present creed of the employers is "Ask, and it shall be given." What then is to be done? Considering the habitual silence and commendable resignation with which the clerks bear their no less terrible sufferings, is it too much to ask their sympathetic masters to come to their succour by enhancing their allowances liberally so as to keep them above want and thus invite them to take more interest in their work?

By the way, what is the Clerks' Union doing? At the inaugural address last year, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar showered his paternal blessings, wishing the institution well for the future. Is the Union to be one in name only? May be it is hibernating now to blaze forth into activity at the time of its anniversary next March or April. Only if it becomes a living, working body all the year round, can it be in any way useful.—Yours, etc.,

WELFARE.

Bombay, January, 22.

THE RANADE ANNIVERSARY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Satara Liberal Association held its annual celebration of the anniversary of Justice Ranade's death at Satara on Monday the 27th instant. It was quite an interesting function and had a record attendance. Mr. N. S. Lokur, Assistant Judge, Satara, was voted to the chair. Rao Saheb R. R. Kale opened the proceedings with a brief and appropriate speech, in the course of which he explained how hero-worship was helpful in linking the present with the past and advancing the cause of national progress in general. The chief address of the day was delivered by by Mr. N. G. Chaphekar, First Class Sub-Judge, Satara. The speaker showed with reference to the facts of Justice Ranade's life how the social reform the latter had preached was not antagonistic to anything for which all true religion stood, and how it aimed at nothing beyond a unification, on the basis of the best and most ancient traditions of Hinduism and in a spirit of reasonableness and purity, of the infinitely varying forms of social practice and usage, which, though very often masquerading as religion among them, in fact formed no part of the Hindu religion as such. He ended by exhorting the younger generation to try and disabuse their minds of all improper regard for custom in real and proved cases of needed reform. *A propos* of the proper attitude towads social reform. Mr. Chaphekar's advice to young people regarding what should be the right frame of mind with which to approach important questions like the one raised by the Hon. Mr Patel's Bill comes with refreshing appropriateness at a time when Satara appears to have nearly lost its head in dreaming all sorts of unpleasant dreams about dire and unheard—of consequences resulting to the Hindu religion, should the Bill ever become law. The president in closing the proceedings, observed that although they would not all be able to copy Justice Ranade's high intellectual grandeur, they could, if they would, every one of them imitate his enthusiasm for the work of elevating the depressed and succouring the distressed. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the principal speaker terminated the proceedings.

BANDRA WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last two or three days some one has been again playing with the water supply of Bandra. In October last I had predicted that tampering with the water supply would bring on an outbreak of cholera. The Municipal authorities of Bombay immediately took steps to see that water was supplied at stated intervals and at sufficient pressure, to suit the pressing want of the people and to this, we owe the immunity of this town, Danda and Santa Cruz from the ravages of cholera in Bombay. Now with the insufficient supply of water, what with the vast quantities of meat, fish and vegetables with this town and its suburbs supply the markets of Bombay, the dreadful epidemic is sure to affect the health of the people; and once it does so, it will become endemic, as is well known, and then to erradicate this disease from Bombay will be impossible. Let the authorities concerned look into this matter without a moment's delay. The hot weather is almost on, and if the suburbs are allowed to be neglected, the reaction on the health of the city will be simply dreadful.—Yours, etc.

R. A. TARKHAD.

Jan. 28.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR VAGRANTS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ON ITS NEED IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will consider at its February meeting the following letter to the President, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 11th January, 1919:—

"With reference to your letter No. 5217, dated the 1st November 1918, I am directed to state that at a meeting of certain officers including the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, which was held at the Secretariat on the 18th December 1918, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., to considedr the arrangements to be made in connection with the influx of famine refugees into Bombay, it was decided that as regards the action to be taken in Bombay City itself the clearing house for vagrants at Chinchpogli should be reorganised on an extended basis. The Police Commissioner would apply rigorously the vagrancy provisions of the Police Act. I am to request that the arrangements in connection with the clearing house including the provision of medical relief may be organised by the Corporation. Government would eventually meet all special charges incurred for the purpose including deportation charges. Ordinarily the persons brought to the clearing house would not remain there for more than a week but would, as soon as practicable, be drafted either on to the works or to one or other of the mofussil poorhouses. As regards the question of providing employment in Bombay City for such of the refugees as were fit to work, I am to enquire whether the Corporation could not expand considerably or anticipate its programme of works and whether they would require any assistance from Government in financing any of the works that might suitably be taken up with the above object in view."

MR. PATEL'S BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a continuous reader of your popular paper, recently I was glad to see that you offered space for correspondence supporting the Patel Bill and I hope you will kindly find a corner for the following few lines. Although the 'die-hard' orthodoxy—as one of your correspondents terms it; but which I think is already more than half way down in its grave—is trying to put up something like an opposition to the undoubtedly progressive measure proposed. I have every confidence that all those who have the motherland's welfare at heart will grasp its significance and give it the wholehearted support it so greatly merits. The point about its being against the Hindu-Dharma-Shastra is already much threshed out and even those who raise it can no more argue it successfully. To be short, after much careful thought on the subject one would like to say that this above point can be and is always raised against each and every wholesome social legislation proposed; and simply owing to the confidence felt by these stagnant no-furtherists that the foreign government has pledged itself to a policy of non-interference. Beyond it, it does not hold any water. The other objection that is recently very ostentatiously put forth is about the inadequacy of making an alien legislature intervene in religious matters. Now, sir, plausible as the seeming spirit of independence this proposition breathes, to say the least, it is supremely preposterous; and it is suspected it is also dishonest, being intended simply to face an impossible situation. As the law at present constituted views it, any kind of caste differences and animosities that ruin the national unity, but, which at the same time do not come under the sections of the I. P. C., are all quite immune. If the vaunted oppositionists—these Defenders of Faith—are quite satisfied with the present state of the castes in India—we pray God give them a broader vision for our country's sake. The present Bill is but a step and but a possible step in the ameliorative line and it will if accomplished go a long way on the path of national solidarity. In conclusion I have to request you, sir, that you take up this propaganda and lead it to success with all your usual characteristic zeal and courage for which the public at large will always be grateful to you.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. BHAT, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Vakil.

Poona, Jan. 27.

INSANITARY KAMATHIPURA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will be kind enough to publish the following few lines in your People's daily'.

It is very well and good of Dr. Turner to give the total number of daily deaths from Cholera; but may I be permitted to ask him what steps has he taken in order to prevent the same. As far as our Kamathipura is concerned, I may say that the so-called sanitary conditions stand to-day as they were in the last influenza epidemic. To this effect your correspondent Mr. V. S. Kalewar has already described in his letter which appeared in your paper under the heading of "Insanitary Kamathipura" some months ago; and it seems that no steps have been taken either by corporators or by the Health Officer himself, and it makes me believe that the increase of mortality from Cholera, in the E Ward in general and Kamathipura in particular, is the only cause of its insanitary conditions. Will those re-elected corporators and the Health Officer see to this and do the needful with the least possible delay?

Like other volunteers, Telugu volunteers have also rendered valuable services to the Kamathipura centre in the last influenza epidemic, under the patronage of some of their veteran leaders. Will those Telugu leaders take the opportunity of this Cholera epidemic and show to the residents their deep sense of brotherly feeling towards them.—Yours, etc.

CIRCLE.

Kamathipura, January 28th, 1919.

RAILWAY FREIGHT FOR COTTON.

PRIORITY CERTIFICATES.

The Cotton Contracts Committee has issued the following two Press notes:—

As numerous applications for preference in the matter of railway freight for cotton continue to be received by the Cotton Contracts Committee the following note is issued for the information of the trade. As stated in the previous press note the G. I. P. Railway undertook to supply 30 waggons daily for the transport of Cotton. Actually the average unloading on this railway has amounted to 64 waggons daily, more than double their undertaking. Larger quantities of cotton could only be moved by shutting out part of the famine traffic. Information regarding accumulations of cotton at various stations is being forwarded from time to time to the General Traffic Manager, who is regulating the distribution of the allotted waggons as much as possible in accordance with these figures. If it is found possible to increase the rolling stock, or the capacity of the line it is hoped that the cotton traffic will share in the benefit. The Cotton Contracts Board will make no recommendation for priority certificates unless in the most exceptional circumstances.

COTTON CLEARING HOUSE STATISTICS.

The following digest of the figures of the fortnightly settlements of the Cotton Clearing House since its opening on September 15th may be of interest to the public. The principal contracts to which it relates are Bengals, Broach and Fine Oomras. The Broach rate is quoted for reference.

	Receipts.	No. of Sheets submitted.	Balance Broach (April-May) rate.
(1)	8,89,667	129	875
(2)	17,33,478	189	835
(3)	15,81,375	202	825
(4)	18,33,864	231	798
(5)	63,91,608	301	727
(6)	159,91,890	301	575
(7)	34,37,754	305	550
(8)	137,99,228	329	695
(9)	34,30,585	363	647

There has been a continual improvement in balance sheets submitted, which may now be said to have reached a remarkable standard of accuracy, but the great volume of the transactions has made it necessary to take two days over each settlement. There have been two failures which have resulted in suspension from membership of the Clearing House.

NEW URDU DAILY IN DELHI

ORGAN OF NATIONALIST PARTY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

A new Urdu daily, "The Congress," will appear on 1st February from Delhi. It will be an organ of the Nationalist party, a staunch supporter of Hindu-Moslem unity, an advocate of Home Rule and a bold exponent of public views. Its annual subscription is Rs. 12.

STRIKE AT OMIAR FOUNDRY.

The situation at the Omiar Foundry and Engineering Works, Limited, remains unchanged, the works have remained practically closed. Yesterday morning a notice under the signature of the General Manager was put up to the effect that the Foundry would be re-opened on Monday February 3rd and workmen not returning to work on that date would forfeit their wages. The one new feature was that a number of policemen were posted at the works. Similarly, when the workmen were holding a meeting on a vacant plot of land close by policemen were seen bustling about the place. The men held their meeting and resolved not to go back to work unless they were given increase of wages and bonus. In the alternative, they resolved to ask for their wages due and discharge certificate,, which request when made on a former occasion, is said to have been evaded. Since yesterday, the police appear to be harrassing the poor men and preventing them from meeting together or approaching the works.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

The western depression which has entered the Punjab is unusually deep and advancing towards Kashmir. The weather continues very disturbed over greater part of northern and central India where wide-spread rainfall again occurred. There has been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, North Baluchistan, Sind, Central India east and local rain in Bihar, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central Provinces, and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Konkan and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Ranchi two inches, Gaya, Benares, Roorkee one; Chakrata two; Meerut, Dehra Dun, Muktesar, Mussoorree, Delhi, Sialkot one and half; Lahore, Simla one; Rawalpindi two; Sonamarg three; Srinagar, Cherat one and half; Peshawar one; Amir, Bikaneer a half; Dwarka, Parbhani three quarters; Cochin two; Tinnevelly four; Kodaikanal one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Baluchistan, Sind Gujarat, Central Provinces and extension in Madras and Northeast India.

DISRAELI AND O'CONNELL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Mr. Banerjea's address last Sunday there was a reference to the abusive attack of O'Connell on Disraeli. Mr. Banerjea said that Disraeli was called the descendant of "the impudent thief" on the cross. The "Times of India" writing as if it knew all about the moral of the story has repeated the phrase. It is an error. What O'Connell said was the "impenitent thief" and not the "impudent thief". As a sequel to the insult, there were preparations for a duel—which did not end fatally.—Yours, etc.

P. J.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 30th January, 1919.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Of the few bluebooks awaited with genuine and great interest by the public, one is the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction and it is to be regretted that Government are not more expeditious in issuing it. At the outset the Director of Public Instruction tries to defend himself against the strictures passed by the Compiler of Educational Statistics regarding the progress in the tail's direction achieved by Bombay for the last few years. It may be that the Compiler has overlooked the fact that for some unaccountable reason statistics for Indian States are omitted from the recent educational reports but—even then the pregress made is unenviable. War seemed to have paralysed all our educational activities and it was only in the year under review that there was some removal of restrictions on educational expenditure. Government themselves admit that financially the development of education on the definite lines of progress, already laid down was still cripped by the observance of the strictest economy. But Government forget that Britain itself never adopted any such suicidal policy. In the midst of war Sir Herbert Fisher placed before Parliament and carried out a programme involving millions of additional expenditure. However, now that the war is over, it is to be trusted Government will not allow anything to stand in the way of educational progress and that they will make up for the time already lost. Financial difficulties there will always be; and if Government wait for a year of plenty and abundance, they will have to wait for ever. Educational expenditure should always form an obligatory item and Government must provide for it first; it should never be placed last as is generally done in India

It is a matter for satisfaction that Government have cultivated friendly relations with the Bombay University. There has been a distinct change for the better in their attitude towards the University and we hope they will show the same broad and sympathetic consideration in dealing with the question of increasing the elective element in the Senate as they did in settling the vexed question of a single school-leaving examination in place of the Matric and the Final examinations. We hope with Government that this sensible decision will unite the University and the Educational Department by a bond of co-operation and common service. The establishment of the Karnatak College has been hailed by Government as one of the prominent features and we are glad to note that they consider that it supplies a long-felt want in the Karnatak and that it has already shown the promise of a bright and successful future. It need not be taken amiss, however, if we urge Government to raise it to the status of a First Grade College without any delay. Government recognise that the demand for higher education is in excess of the available accommodation and the measures they propose to supply the accommodation will be awaited with interest. The new fad of the seminar system sought to be introduced in the colleges has been condemand by Principal Bain in scathing terms. Principal Bain does not know on what grounds it is supposed that the tutorial system is a good thing in Oxford and Cambridge. He does not mince his words. He says: "Until this war abruptly cut asunder University life in England, the Universities were rapidly degenerating under the operation of this belauded tutorial system into cram-shops, the object being apparently to drive inferior men through the schools, each college competing with another to produce the largest list of successful examiners and the tutor sinking to the level of a 'bus-horse by the loss of leisure." Moreover, the seminar requires colleges with extremely modest numbers and it is futile to introduce anything like it in the present mammoth colleges. If strictly adhered to, the number of students seeking admission will have to be rigorously limited. We are in agreement with the desire of Government to bring together students and professors but there are better ways of attaining the object they have in view than the farcical imitation of the tutorial system. The number of trained teachers in secondary schools is woefully inadequate and we are extremely sorry to observe that there are no early prospects of a separate training college for undergraduate teachers. It was one of the pet schemes of the present Member for Education and we do not understand why it should be held back. The sudden death of Mr. Fraser may have handicapped Government but, surely, the idea of having a college on an adequate scale should not be delayed because of the demise of Mr. Fraser. There are any number of duly qualified men to undertake the work and we hope Government will seriously try to recruit the necessary staff and start the college. If they are under the idea that they will have to incur heavy expenditure in the form of stipends we suggest a way out of the difficulty. They should guarantee service after training and any number of students would be forthcoming to train themselves at their own cost. Fifteen per cent. of the students might be provided with scholarships. Instead of concentrating all the students in a costly place like Bombay four divisional training classes might be started. Government should do all they can to encourage the idea of establishing a provident fund for the benefit of teachers in aided and recognised schools. The hostel system deserves to be encouraged in every way and mofussil students not living with guardians might be required to stay in hostels. There is a rush for admission in Government schools and students living in hostels should be given preference. If, however, students are staying away because hostel-life is very costly Government may see whether they cannot reduce the cost to a reasonable proportion. "Certificate" subjects are generally neglected and Mr. Pratt's recommendation that science should be made an examination-subject, deserves serious consideration. The so-called direct method has been found to be a failure in some cases and Mr. Marrs has had to advise some teachers to discontinue the teaching of English by the direct method. It was found in the United Provinces also that the method in the hands of inexperienced teachers, who cannot use it effectively and who give little promise of improvement, cannot be recommended. This emphasises all the more the need of properly equipped secondary training schools.

The Director of Public Instruction deserves warm recommendation for bravely advocating the rightful claims of primary teachers for better pay and prospects. The root cause of the strike of primary teachers at Surat, as remarked by the Collecter of Surat, was economic. It is absolutely necessary to give the teachers a living wage that will secure their self-respect. The most notable event in the year as remarked by Government was the passing of Mr. Patel's Bill for the introduction of free and compulsory education in municipal areas. It is trusted that municipalities that have not yet moved will do so early, in view of the declaration of Government that they would bear half the extra cost involved. In the case of many municipalities, however, Government may well bear half the total cost incurred. For a time Mahomedans were much exercised over the Urdu question. Now it has been satisfactorily solved by Government by leaving it to the choice of Mahomedans to have their children taught through the medium of Urdu or the Vernacular. It goes without saying what the choice of Mahomedans would be. The special measures taken by Government for encouraging Mahomedan education in Sind have had gratifying results. The strengthening of Mulla schools and the wise provision of linked scholarships all the course through have increased the number of Mahomedan students by 90 per cent within the last two years. The Presidency proper also may be similarly treated. In certain parts of the Presidency Mahomedans are extremely poor and special ameliorative measures are necessary for dispensing education amongst them. Education of girls is making satisfactory progress so far as big cities are concerned, but there is urgent need of Anglo-vernacular schools in the mofussil centres for girls. It does not much matter whether Inspectresses are appointed on the territorial or linguistic basis but it may be pointed out that the appointments should not form the monopoly of European women. They cannot advance beyond the fringe of Indian society and, moreover, as qualified Indian women are forthcoming, their services may be requisitioned. For many coming years the Inspectresses over and above doing their legitimate duties will have to act as missionaries and spread education in the land. It is eminently desirable, therefore, that Indian women should be appointed as Inspectresses in the various divisions in the Presidency. The first year under the Hon. Mr. Covernton has not been very promising, probably through no fault of his, but we hope that he will be able to give a better account of the department over which he presides in the coming years.

INDIA AND DEMOBILISATION.

It is announced that demobilisation in the British Army is being carried out at a rate which will shortly amount to 40,000 daily and that the army of occupation on the Western front and in the various theatres of war in Asia and Africa will be reduced to the smallest possible extent compatible with the safety of British interests. British troops will probably remain in Trans-Caucasia for some months, but the troops in Palestine, it is stated, will soon be reduced by half, while the army of occupation in Mesopotamia will be largely Indian, making it possible for British troops there to be withdrawn for purposes of demobilisation. These proposals are sure to be received with a great sense of relief by British soldiers abroad, who are anxious to go back to their homes. But what about the Indian troops? The authorities are keeping the public of India in the dark as to the extent of demobilisation they propose to carry out in the Indian expeditionary forces. It may be that the demand from Indian soldiers for speedy release and return to their homes has not been so vocal as that of British soldiers and they will prove more tractable than the troops who marched to Whitehall and held up trains at Dover. But human nature being what it is, it will be folly to imagine that, the war being practically at an end, the Indian soldier too does not yearn as eagerly as his British comrade to be back among his relatives and friends with the least possible delay.

What are the Indian Army authorities going to do to meet this natural yearning? As we have said, the demand may not be as vocal as among British soldiers, but it is bound to exist and the authorities will do well to anticipate it in advance. If it is true that the army of occupation in Mesopotamia will be preponderatingly Indian, it means that the day of release for a great number of Indian troops will be indefinitely put off. The army of occupation in Palestine and Trans-Caucasia will also be largely Indian. A large number of troops will be stationed in East Africa also. All this means that for all practical purposes demobilisation, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, will be hung up for many more months. It is useless to disguise the fact that these extra burdens on the Indian sldiers will be imposed out of consideration for the increasing demand for release on the part of British troops. We trust that in fairness to the Indian soldier the Government of India will not allow undue advantage to be taken of the docility of our troops to keep them abroad for a longer period than is absolutely warranted by military requirements and that no inequitable discrimination will be exercised in the matter of demobilisation in favour of British troops, imposing undue burdens on the Indian army. The public of India will be glad to have an assurance from responsible quarters that strict justice will be meted out to the Indian soldier in regard to his own claims to a speedy release from service. In connection with the arrangements for the army of occupation in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Turkestan, etc., there is one other point that needs elucidating. If the Indian troops are henceforth to be kept abroad in distant countries to safeguard Imperial interests and to suit Imperial exigencies, the burden of their upkeep should not fall on India but on the Imperial exchequer. The military burdens undertaken by India during the war have been overwhelming and to ask the Indian people to undergo further expenditure in the interests of the Empire would be unjust, especially when India continues to be treated like a Cinderella of the Empire when it is the question of sharing the fruits of victory.

Messrs. Hughes and Massey are reported to have urgently explained to the Peace Conference "the wonderful contribution to the war of their respective countries and the necessity for some compensation for their sacrifices." And Australia and New Zealand are laying claim to the German possessions in the Pacific, south of the Equator, while South Africa claims for herself as a prize for her "wonderful contribution" the whole of German South-West Africa. What of India's contribution of over 1,200,000 troops and vast equipment, not only for her own troops but for Empire troops as well, while the poverty-stricken country drained herself of her material resources to the same magnanimous extent as she poured forth her life-blood? India does not entertain any unholy "territorial ambitions" at the cost of Germany or any other nation and would reject any tainted gift or spoils of war. But when India's associates in war proclaim from the housetops their "wonderful contributions" and "great sacrifices" and India's unexampled sacrifices are ignored, it is time a firm protest were made. And, if, to suit the convenience and interests of other parts of the Empire, a large Indian army of occupation is kept up abroad, entailing further burdens and sacrifices on India's part, it is doubly necessary to raise an emphatic protest against an unfair arrangement which prevents the voice of Indian people being adequately heard through their accredited representatives at the Peace Conference where, as President Wilson said on Saturday, the statesmen of the world have met tonments but representatives of peoples."

Notes of the Day.

Towards a Just Peace.

Britain is willing to leave such problems as Mesopotamia, Palestine and the German Colonies to the League of Nations and does not desire to press any claims not consistent with the principles of the League of Nations. Nothing short of a self-denying ordinance is, indeed, necessary in order that the principles of President Wilson may be better observed and that a League of Nations may be established commanding the allegiance and respect of the world. The policy declared by Britain will go also to moderate the Chauvinist demands of Italy and France. As for Japan, it has announced that it does not want anything in Russia. It has already removed most of the Japanese troops in Russia and its intervention will be, if at all, to help Russia to restore peace and order. Japan is committed to the principle of integrity and independence of China and it has no territorial ambitions in that direction. The atmosphere created by President Wilson has already produced an abiding and deep influence on all nations. Viscount Uchida recently declared that Japan's foreign policy would be a clean and fair one. The repudiation of territorial ambitions by the leading Powers will considerably lessen the chances of future wars besides rendering the work of the Peace Conference easy and harmonious.

Future of Turkey.

Replying to the letter of protest by leading Moslems in London against irresponsible suggestions regarding the fate of Constantinople, Mr. Balfour gave the characteristic diplomatic reply that the question raised could only be decided by the Peace Conference. The ultimate decision, no doubt, depends upon the Peace Conference; that, however, is not the point at issue. The question is: What is going to be the attitude of Britain? What view will Britain urge the Peace Conference to adopt? Is it going to propose that Constantinople should be internationalised and handed over to X, Y or Z? Is it going to claim any portion of Turkish dominions in one capacity or other? Britain can stop all idea of partition of Turkey with a word. Did not the Italian Premier say that he did not want anything in Turkey if France and Britain also did not want anything? Is it conceivable that France against the wishes of Britain would insist upon having Syria? Is it not the duty of Britain to interpret correctly the feelings of its own Moslem subjects? Were we not told that it was the idea of some Chauvinists in England to connect India and Egypt by a succession of Arabian States under British protection? Was it not in Britain again that the question of the internationalization of Constantinople was raised by Sir Valentine Chirol and others?

Duty of Britain.

Britain can do much to assist the Peace Conference in arriving at the right conclusion by allowing two Indian Moslems to form part of the British legation under the panel system. If Britain reserves any special claims in this connection, the other Powers also will follow suit. Other Powers with no interests may talk lightly of the partition of Turkey and the internationalisation of Constantinople. But Britain is in one sense a Moslem Power itself because it rules over the greatest body of Mahomedans. It is idle to talk of strategic necessities compelling the Allies to insist upon the internationalisation of Constantinople. Britain has now a splendid opportunity of reverting to its old policy of cultivating good relation with Turkey and, to judge from the interview Mr. Price had with the present Sultan of Turkey, the situation in Turkey also is quite favourable to such an idea. Britain can set an example of self-abnegation to the Allies and earn the good-will of Moslems all the world over by adhering to the principle of nationality which is to be the ruling standard henceforth in every case.

Autonomy or Amputation?

Referring to President Wilson's idea of liberating non-Turkish nationalities from the Turks, it may be pointed out that a Moslem recognises no colour or racial bar and Turkey has been no exception to this principle. Moreover, what President Wilson is concerned with is autonomy, not amputation of Turkey. Again, President Wilson's point of assuring Turkey its sovereignty over Turkish portion, even is in imminent danger of being ignored by the latest Chauvinistic suggestions in England and France. According to a Paris message published on Tuesday, the British are willing to relegate the problems of Mesopotamia and Palestine to the League of Nations as soon as the League is formed. This is regarded as an indication of the British desire not to make any territorial demands incompatible with the principles of the League of Nations. This is very reassuring and it is to be hoped that the Peace Conference will decide the question in the right spirit as a result of the representations made on the subject and that Britain will give every facility to these views being put before the Peace Conference authoritatively.

Epidemic and Examinations.

The decision of the Syndicate about the closing of colleges at present is scarcely satisfactory. The Syndicate have divested themselves of the responsibility for action and authorised the Principals of Colleges to continue lectures without making it compulsory for students to attend. Principals and professors do not like to appear as laggards, and we presume lectures will be delivered by them even if the classes are depleted. As for the absentees they are granted their terms, but they are at a disadvantage because they lose instruction, while those who have the convenience to attend go on with their curricula. Further, in a particular locality, where there is infection, there should be precautions extending to all institutions and it should not be left to Principals to exercise their "discretion" as they are not sanitary experts to decide for themselves. Students are, as a rule, anxious to attend the lectures of professors who are also examiners, especially at the summing up stages. We think it is fair that, in view of the abnormal circumstances and the additional work thrown on students to study without aid, some examinations should be postponed. We understand that Mr. Anstey has forwarded an application of his students about the examinations in Commercial subjects and we trust the Syndicate will give a favourable decision.

LATE SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN

REQUEST FOR LETTERS WRITTEN TO INDIAN FRIENDS.

Lady Wedderburn will be much obliged if Sir William Wedderburn's friends (in India) will kindly lend her his letters to be used in a memoir of his life which she hopes will be published before long. They will be carefully preserved and eventually returned.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left Delhi for Bombay, on Wednesday.

We understand that Mr. C. P. Perin, Consulting Engineer, Tata Iron and Steel Works, has been appointed appraiser, on behalf of the United States Government, in connection with the question of indemnities.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the annual sports of the Bombay Educational Society's Schools, Byculla, yesterday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at the Reception given by Sir Chimanlal and Lady Setalvad at the Willingdon Sports Club.

Mr. Justice Bakewell who had been home on furlough returned to Madras, yesterday morning and took over charge, Mr. Justice Krishnan reverting as Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

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SIX MILLIONS FOR BRAINS.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The Government is on the point of allocating a sum of six million pounds to a branch of reconstruction work which is very little known to the general public, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle."

This sum of money has been earned for the educated men of our Armies by one who in the early days of the war was himself a soldier. He went from soldiering to the Ministry of Munitions, doing magnificent service, first in the branch of small arms ammunition, and afterwards in gun ammunition; from the Ministry of Munitions he went to the Ministry of Labour, and there created by his intense enthusiasm and by the power of a singularly thorough brain a branch of reconstruction statesmanship known as the Appointments Department.

I believe he began with a staff of one typist, and with a bathroom for an office. I know that he encountered difficulties and opposition enough to break an iron will. And here he is, as a reward of his endurance, his courage, and his wisdom, the recipient of £6,000,000 from the Government for a scheme which is dearer to him than life.

This able and devoted servant of the public is Mr. Charles Home McCall, and his work is to prepare officers, warrant officers, and the better educated men of our Armies for the industrial activity which alone can save our nation from bankruptcy.

COUNTRY'S NEED OF EXPERTS.

"I think it should be said openly and quite brutally," he told me, "that to demobilise in a hurry is to insure chaos. There are too many loose ideas floating about in the public mind on this subject. The nation is not being brought face to face with the facts. You hear people saying that we have done an enormous amount of productive work in this war which has fitted our population for industrial activity. But what sort of productive work? It has been to a very great extent repeat work. It has not been work which quickened the brain, made it resourceful, made it adaptable, gave it an impulse towards creation. The higher grade men in our industries, who were, of course, men of spirit, enlisted at the first bugle call, and they have been killed in great numbers. I am certain of this: England is less ready for reconstruction than Germany. I mean by that: Germany has a greater number of educated men and skilled industrialists, a larger army of experts; she can start at once to rebuild her shattered fortunes.

"But we must begin by training our men. We cannot have too many highly-skilled men. Remember, we want them not only for our great engineering and chemical industries here, not only for the whole industrial life of our British Isles; we want them for our Dominions. And not only for our Dominions. We want them for foreign countries. That is to say, we want educated men to represent British industries in all the lands of the earth, and to work for these industries with a very high intelligence. The Germans had such a system before the war. We can beat them. Their system was clever and wicked; ours will be thorough and systematic, with the full force of British moral character behind it. We can easily beat the Germans; I am sure of that; but we must put our backs into it, and begin at once."

THE WRONG SYSTEM.

He condemns the popular system of demobilisation which sends an agent to John Brown, hosier, and says to him, "You employed William Smith before the war; will you take him back?" Mr. McCall said to me with great force that such a system was monstrously unscientific, therefore nationally wasteful.

"I want to see William Smith," said he, "before I let him go back to hosiery. The war cannot have made no difference to him. I might find that he had the makings in him of an engineer or a commercial traveller, or a chemist. It is frightful waste to have young men selling shirts across a counter if they have brains for productive work. I sent 200 wounded officers to our school at Norwich, and turned them out as inspectors of aircraft, trained men of a high intelligence. This training has a most beneficial effect on health. It is a wonderful cure for neurasthenia to begin with. And then face the moral facts.

"What is likely to become of a young man with a sum of money in his pockets and no work? Do we want to have our streets and tea-shops filled with idle youth? That way lies moral paralysis. We want to give these men the interest of occupation, and to give them, too, the inspiration of ambition. It is possible for us to save every man with brains, and to provide the man who have no brains with at least some inducement to work hard. Instead of wasting our wealth, and wealth is simply life, we can enrich it enormously."

A NEW PHASE OF INDUSTRY.

"I am perfectly certain that if our system in the Appointments Department is developed to its fullest extent, we shall enter upon an entirely new way of industrial existence. We can give democracy a fresh idea of industry, we can reveal commerce as a science worthy of an educated man's devotion, and we can put such a spirit of enthusiasm into British trade as will give us eventually an undreamed of prosperity."

One of his plans is to teach young officers Spanish and Portuguese that they may help British trade in South America. Another scheme is to have technical schools and colleges in foreign countries, where our young men can learn those foreign languages and acquire a knowledge of foreign demands. He is in touch with all the great firms of this country, many of whom are willing to take educated men from the Army and train them free of charge, so that all the Government grant will be needed for in this case is to provide the student with a living wage till he is himself a wage-earner.

Mr. McCall asks the nation to see demobilisation as one of the greatest opportunities ever presented to this nation for entering on a new phase of industrial enthusiasm.

NIGHT FLYING.

Night-bombing experience during the war will be of great assistance in organising Great Britain's commercial flying in time of peace.

Night travelling will be carried out in the air in the same way as it is now carried on by train and boat. In the first place, long journeys occupying several days, as from London to Melbourne, Pekin, Tokio, or Capetown, will not be interrupted by darkness. The machines will fly into the dusk, through the stars and the dim hours of night, till morning greets the pilot.

In the second place, business men travelling on a short journey, such as from London to Christiania or Rome, will take advantage of night flying in order not to waste hours of daylight on their trip. Leaving London at twilight, they will sleep in a comfortable cabin in the air, and will awake to see dawn gilding the snowy peaks of the Italian Alps.

The darkness will be full of signs to the airmen of the night. Every town will have its illuminated landing ground, with a flashing light-house visible 60 miles away.

The coast-line of England, and of Europe generally, will probably be fringed with search-light signals, arranged in a thousand different combinations, to act as a guide and also to show the shore-line. These search-lights will have to becloud-penetrating, and will probably be supplemented by high rising rockets, and perhaps by some variant of the wonderful "green-ball" machine used by the Germans, the best night-guiding device yet made. The green balls rise to 11,000ft. and are visible and unmistakeable 40 or 50 miles away.

Aeroplanes flying at night will have to be fitted with powerful navigation lights visible a long way off, and different levels will have to be allotted to machines going in opposite directions on the same route. For instance machines on the London-Paris-Bale-Rome route may have to fly on the 4,000-5,000 level going south and the 6,000-7000 going north, allowance being made for crossing the Alps.

The people asleep in cottages and cities will not be disturbed by the throbbing chant of the wide-winged birds of the darkness as they roar on amid the stars. Night will not be made hideous. A few moving lights in the sky; a few lean sentinel searchlights; a few dropping scarlet and emerald balls of fire; an occasional rocket shower—these alone will give sign of the busy commerce of the midnight skies.—"Daily Mail."

BAD LANGUAGE.

The writer of an article on "Bad Language" in the "Spectator," says:—A frequent jar on the harmonious English ear is "under these circumstances." This hybrid entirely destroys the pleasure given by the reasonable imagie of the surrounding facts of a central story; they stand around it and not under it; they cannot "circum" stand and understand at the same moment. "In these circumstances" is intended. But there is even a worse agony for anyone with a tinge of Latinity left—the incessant use of "prior." This plague, like measles, has to degrees. "A prior right" or "a prior octasion" is bad enough; to snatch a Latin word bodily is indecent—think of "bonus"—but to apply it regardless of the fact that it is a masculine or feminine adjective indiscriminately to anything animate or inanimate in another outrage; "previous" at any rate has its naturalisation stamped on its face. Moreover, this unseasonable classicism aids and abets an even grosser pataviniy "prior to" this or that! "Prius" would have been correct pedantry, but a feminine or masculine adjective used as an adverb! And why this display of learning when we have the good old Saxon words "before" and "earlier"? Again, we fail to find "prior" in Shakespeare altogether. In short, the whole brood of comparatives in "for," though excellent Latin, are shabby-genteel English. Though not so heinous, perhaps or frequent as the last mentioned solecism is the common expression. "I doubt of," is the common expression. "I doubt 'of,' or "I don't know 'if' he is coming"—an inelegance so great as to amount to positive error. It is due, no doubt, to illogical conversion, for we may sometimes use "whether" for "if," but it does not follow that we may use "if" for "whether," and a moment's thought will show that we do not doubt "if" but "whether."

The first forecast of Bengal wheat crop shows the total area sown amounts to one hundred and nine thousand seven hundred acres against one hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and one hundred and twenty four thousand acres returned in last year's first and final forecasts. The decrease in the area is attributed to the unfavourable character of the season previous to seeding time.

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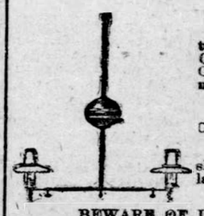

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th January 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general. Multan has had 0.37", Rawalpindi 1.89", Lahore 1.13", Hissar 0.33", Ambala 0.75" and Delhi 1.39". Skies are overcast generally. Humadity is moderately above normal. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is now in moderate defect in the east Punjab and in considerable or large defect in the west Punjab; at Multan the deficiency amounts to 17 degrees and the maximum yesterday was only 52 degrees F. Night temperature is moderately above the average generally.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east and local in the west; Mainpuri reports 0.57", Cawnpore 0.10" and Allahabad 0.82". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature has fallen rapidly and is in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature is above the average by 9 degrees to 10 degrees except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana and local rain in lower Sind; Karachi has had 0.47", Bikaner 0.65", Mount Abu 0.15", Ajmer 0.40" and Jainur 0.12". Skies are heavily clouded in the north of the division and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is in moderate to large excess. Day temperature continues below normal throughout and the deficiency is considerable in Sind and parts of Rajputana. Night temperature is moderately above the average except at Karachi and Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiewar and Central India West.—Dwarka reports 0.80" of rain, Bhuj 0.16" and Ahmedabad 0.18". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is largely above normal. Day temperature has decreased and is below noramal at several stations; night temperature is above the average except locally at Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain except in the south-western districts; the chief amounts are—Jubbulpore 0.50", Saugor 0.21", Hoshangabad 0.48", Nagpur 0.59", and Canada 0.48". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity remains considerably above normal. Day temperature is below the average in the south-east of the reporting area; night temperature is above the average throughout, the excess ranging from 6 degrees at Amraoti to 16 degrees at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.11" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is in slight excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.13" of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad night temprature is above normal except at Belgaum, and the excess is considerable in Hyderabad and the north of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The winter depression lies this morning over the west Punjab and is of considerable depth, the deficiency in pressure at Multan being as much as three-tenths of an inch. It has determined general and fairly heavy rain in the Punjab on nearly general rain in north-east Baluchistan, north Rajputana and the United Provinces. Local rainfall has occurred in the Central Provinces, Gujarat west Kathiawar, lower Sind, north Hyderabad and the north Konkan. Nearly general rain is also reported from the extreme south-west of the Peninsula, where Coc'in reports 2.6" of rain.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in Rajputana, the west of the United Provinces and Central India West, and a decrease in Baluchistaan and Sind.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th January, 1919.

The western depression in conjuction with the upsettled conditions in the central parts of the country has given a brust of remarkably wide-spread rainfall. There has been nearly general rain in Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India East and Berar, and local rain in Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces the Punjab, Sind and Gujarat, while a few falls have also occurred in Behar, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and south Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Benares, Sonamarg, Dalhausin and Panjgur one inch; Sutna, Seoni and Pendra three-quarters; Gulbarga one; Kodaikanal two.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Jan.	h.	m	ft.	in	Jan.	h.	m	ft.	in
Wed.	29	m 9	10	24	11	29	m 3	45	20	8
		10	28a	27	7		8	28a	12	9
Thur.	30	m 10	0	25	10	30	m 4	26	19	8
		1	1a	28	6		4	6a	16	6
Fri.	31	m 10	45	26	8	31	m 5	4	18	9
	Feb.	11	34a	27	3	Feb.	4	47a	16	5
Sat.	1	m 11	28	27	5	1	m 5	41	17	10
							5	27a	15	1
Sun.	2	m 0	7	29	8	2	m 6	17	17	0
		0	10a	28	0		6	8a	15	1
Mon.	3	m 0	41	29	10	3	m 6	55	16	5
		0	54a	28	2		6	45a	15	7
Tues.	4	m 1	16	29	8	4	m 7	29	16	1
		1	40a	28	0		7	28a	16	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	29 (Wednesday)	Sunrise	7h 14m.	Sunset	6h. 37m
"	30 (Thursday)	"	7h 14m	"	6h 36m
"	31 (Friday)	"	7h 14m	"	6h 34m
Feb.	1 (Saturday)	"	7h. 14m.	"	6h 33m
"	2 (Sunday)	"	7h 13m	"	6h 32m
"	3 (Monday)	"	7h. 13m.	"	6h 33m
"	4 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 13m	"	6h 31m

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	..	1d.	4h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	..	8d.	0h.	22-8m. a.m.
Full Moon	..	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	..	23d.	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th Jan 1919

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.904 Inch
Temperature of Air	76.8 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.3 "
Dew Point	67.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.747 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do	70.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SE.ESE.S.
Movement of Wind do. do.	183 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.11 Inches
Total fall during month	0.11 "
Do. do. year	0.11 "
Additional fall rainup to 10 a.m., of	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 29th January, 1919, was 30.121 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according gas the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
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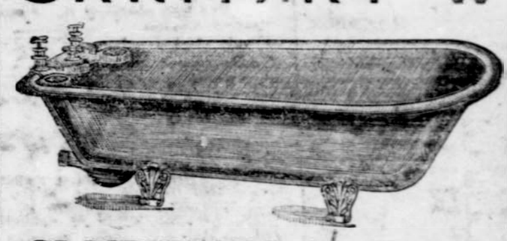

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